

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

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[No. 229]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—305—

#### Politics of Europe.

The Ship announced in Sunday's Report as standing in below the Light House, name not then ascertained, proves to be the *MORNA*, Captain Hornblow, from Madras. As she left England early in May, she can bring no later intelligence from thence than we already possess.

We have included in our present Number several articles of interest, among which the last Debate on Lord Normanby's Motion for reducing the Post Masters General, is not the least welcome, as it presents the gratifying spectacle of Ministers being left in a large minority on a question to which they adhered with so much tenacity.

The Asiatic Sheets contain their full portion of Correspondence and Selections, with which we hope to proceed with our accustomed regularity.

We rejoice to find that our humble recommendation, in conjunction with those of our Contemporaries (JOHN BULL excepted, whose sympathies are perhaps too much absorbed by nearer considerations, to cast a thought on distressed and distracted Ireland) has drawn the attention of the Public to the proposition made by the patriotic Editor of the *MADRAS COURIER*, for a Public Meeting at Madras; and as it would be a reproach, indeed, to the principal City of India to be backward in following so praiseworthy an example, we shall indulge a hope that our Appeal to Britons in India on a subject of such importance will not be in vain. To ensure the attention of the Reader, we give a prominent place in our first column to the subjoined Notice, sent us for insertion; and feel persuaded, that no one can even think of this subject without desiring to forward its benevolent object. We shall not offend our Readers by supposing any argument or persuasion necessary on a point that must touch all hearts, but simply place the Notice before them, and leave the rest to their patriotism and benevolence.

#### DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

A Meeting is requested to be held in the Town-Hall, on Thursday next, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Distressed State of the Lower Orders of the Irish, throughout many Provinces of the Kingdom, and of adopting the best mode of extending to the unhappy Sufferers such relief as the exigency of the case seems to claim from all classes of Society even in this distant part of the Empire, with the view not only to avert existing famine, but also to extend to numerous starving families the means of providing for their future necessities.—*Calcutta, September 23, 1822.*

Repeating our hope that the Meeting here proposed will be fully attended, and its object carried into effect with the zeal which its urgency and importance deserve, we pass to the topics of a more varied and agreeable nature.

*London, May 8, 1822.*—French, Hamburg, and German Papers were received this morning, but they contain no certain intelligence of importance.

Strict orders have been given along the whole of the frontier line to prohibit the entrance into France of all Spanish Journals.

A revolution has broken out in the Island of Scio, and has been attended with fatal consequences to the barbarians who have so long oppressed that population. The Greeks have taken a severe revenge for their wrongs, and got possession of the town. The Turks at the latest advices had got possession of the Castle.

The *MONITEUR* of Saturday, under the head of Russia, contains a justification of the last Tariff on the foreign commerce of that empire. The reasoning of this article is just, though its conclusions may not be considered as injurious to us. It states that "the object of its former commercial Ukases was to give vigour to the principles of a free commerce, established by the acts of the Congress at Vienna;" but finding, in fact, all other nations endeavouring to favour the sale of their own productions, Russia was driven to the same course, unless she were content to open her ports to the commerce of all foreign nations, and at the same time suffer the ports of those nations to be shut against the productions of Russia!

The plan of Ministers for advancing a Million of Money on Corn, to be deposited in the hands of Government, under certain regulations, was abandoned by the Marquis of Londonderry on Monday night.

An order has been issued from the War Office, declaring that no Soldier enlisted into the Army subsequently to the 21st of April, 1822, shall be entitled to any Pension for service alone until he shall have completed 21 years in the Infantry, or 24 years in the Cavalry.

The Corporation of Nottingham have voted the freedom of their city to Mr. Hume.

The Staffordshire Colliers continue in a state of disturbance, and refuse to return to work: in one instance of riot, the military were compelled to act, and a man, named Roberts, was seriously wounded.

*Riots in Monmouthshire.*—The system of lawless violence, adopted by the labourers connected with the immense iron-works in this county, has by no means diminished during the week.—The deluded individuals form themselves into immense bodies, and, in the presence even of the military, proceed to break up the roads, and to adopt every species of annoyance which the peculiar nature of the country puts at their disposal. On Thursday they were in open contest with the military; the Riot Act was read, and we fear several wounds were inflicted.—*Chelt. Gazette.*

The Farmers in this County, from the fine and strong appearance of the bud and blossom on the apple trees, expect a good crop of cider fruit next season.—*Devon Luminary.*

*Water Guard.*—Two Commissioners, the Honorable Mr. Stewart and William Boothby, Esq. accompanied by their Secretary, C. Williams, Esq. and Captain Astley, Deputy Comptroller General, have completed a survey of the whole of the Preventive Water Guard, which is now placed under the direction of the Board of Customs.

*Will.*—The will of the late J. Gordon, Esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, has been sworn under ninety thousand pounds, for personal effects.

*Foreign Wheat.*—From the 5th of January, 1791, to the 15th of February, 1819, when the ports last closed against the importation of foreign wheat, there were imported into Great Britain

15,192,748 quarters, which was an average of 542,598 quarters annually.

**British Museum.**—According to a return presented to the House of Commons, the number of persons admitted to see the British Museum, from the 26th of March, 1821, to the 25th of March 1822, amounted to 91,151.

**Beef.**—Good beef was sold in Newark market on Wednesday afternoon last, at two-pence half-penny per pound.

Manchester House of Correction is now supplied with beef at 2½d. per pound, and bread at 1½d. for twenty ounces.

**Eggs.**—From five to six tons weight of Eggs are sent from this town, to Dublin, weekly!—*Tullamore Paper.*

**Fowls.**—At the West end of the town, the poulterers obtain from 9s. to 10s. for a pair of moderate sized fowls. It is very extraordinary that poultry of all kinds, in London, should be so abominably dear.—*Morning Herald.*

**Botanic Gardens.**—It has afforded much pleasure to see the successful cultivation of the air plants, tillandsia, epidendron, &c. sent by Commodore Bowles from South America, to the Southampton Botanic Gardens; the plants are suspended in baskets filled with moss, and exist upon the moist exhalations of the hot-houses.—We are likewise much gratified with the fine specimens of Cactus phyllanthoides from the same country; several rare Botany Bay and Cape plants, with many splendid specimens of the extensive family of Geraniums, among which were remarked three very superior, the Geranium Daviana, Avingtoniensis, and a beautiful plant of Southamptonensis, raised by Mrs. Biddulph, of the above town.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

**London, Monday, May 13, 1822.**—We apprehend that it is tolerably clear that the Minister will not succeed in obtaining his loan from the public or the South Sea Company, and that he has no other source but that of the Sinking Fund (out of which he may take it with the greatest saving to the public), and if persons were even to offer, we cannot understand how Parliament could sanction the terms they would demand (viz. from 4½ to 5 per cent.) while the Commissioners are getting for 5 millions annually laid out by them, only 3l. 18s. per cent. We have before stated, and we now repeat, that this alone would oblige the Minister to take the Sinking Fund, unless, indeed, he determined to propose the most audacious measures to Parliament, trusting to his never falling majorities. However, we think, on such a proposition, even these would fail him. It has been rumoured that the Bank might bid, but we now understand there is no truth in this rumour, which we imagine arose from the proposal of lengthening the term of the Charter. Even this, we understand, will meet with very determined opposition.—£265,000 per annum for the management of the Public Debt is a sum which must be minutely examined, as it is not impossible (we should think) to save one hundred and sixty-five of this enormous charge. Therefore call on the country Gentlemen to pause a little before this sum is continued for eleven years beyond the period of the present Charter. As this subject will come under discussion in the House of Commons this week, we trust we shall find the Country Gentleman supporting those who endeavour to lessen the charge on the public purse.—*Morning Chronicle.*

**London, May 10, 1822.**—The Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday are received, from which we have given the most interesting extracts:

Some domiciliary searches continued to be made by the police of Paris, but which are stated to have led to no discovery. Of three persons tried at Toulon for one of the lately discovered conspiracies, two are found guilty—and the third, pronounced guilty by a majority of the Jury, was acquitted by the adhesion of the Judges to the minority, whereby the former became outvoted. This proceeding by Jury is, it will be observed, different from ours. One of the convicts, who wore the decoration of the Legion of Honour, swallowed the ribbon of the Order just as it was about to be torn off from his breast, as part of the formality of degrading him.

The CONSTITUTIONNEL contains the four first chapters of the Constitution, drawn up by the Greek Deputies assembled at Argos. The "Orthodox religion of the East" (Greek rite) is declared the religion of the State; but all others are tolerated, and their forms of worship freely exercised. The Government is composed of two bodies—the Legislative Senate and Executive Council.

A letter from Malta, dated April 13, says,—“A part of the Turkish fleet, above five sail, is lost in Alexandria, and many lives. The large 50-gun frigate is one of them. Several other vessels there and in the neighbourhood suffered in the same gale.”

**Agricultural Relief.**—During the last three nights the House of Commons has, with little interruption, applied itself to the consideration of the Agricultural Committee Report. The propositions offered to the attention of the House were, upon the suggestion of the Marquis of Londonderry, marshalled in the following order:—1st. The proposition of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, recommending the highest rate of import duty (35s. per quarter).—2nd. The proposition of Mr. Bennet, recommending a duty of 24s. per quarter.—3rd. Mr. Ricardo's proposition for a fixed duty of 10s.

The discussion commenced somewhat inauspiciously for any useful practical result, with a disputation between Messrs. Atwood and Ricardo upon the question of currency, in which the metaphysical phraseology (it would be irreverent to call it jargon), of the new school was abundantly employed.

The Marquis of Londonderry followed, rebuking the disputants for this ill-timed display of their proficiency in Political Economy; and expressing his disapprobation, more or less, of all the three propositions immediately before the House.

Sir Francis Burdett, who spoke next, made a spirited attack upon the system of Government for the last thirty years, and broadly recommended a reduction of the interest on the public debt. He was answered by Mr. Robinson, who amid the cheers of the House, challenged the Honourable Baronet to bring forward his proposition for a violation of the public faith in the form of a specific motion, but Sir Francis made no reply to the challenge.

Mr. Ricardo, whose speeches are not often easy to be abstracted, spoke next, in defence of his proposition, and thus concluded the debate on Tuesday night.

The subject was resumed on Wednesday night, when Mr. Bennet (of Wilts), opened the discussion by a long and able speech in recommendation of his plan.—An almost unprecedented number of speakers followed, amongst whom Mr. Bankes and Lord Althorpe argued at length, and successfully, in favour of a protection to the agriculturists.

This night's debate kept much closer to the practical view of the question than that of the preceding night, and though the opinions offered were extremely various and contradictory, the opposition of sentiments manifestly arose out of the supposed facts from which they were drawn, than from any difference in principle.—It was admitted on all hands that the restrictive import duty should be regulated by the minimum price at which foreign corn could be imported. But with respect to the average price of grain in the foreign markets, and even its price at the present moment, all, including his Majesty's Ministers, seemed equally uncertain: opinions fluctuated between 20s. and 45s. probably according to the different markets with respect to which the speakers had been informed. But, from terms so various, it is not surprising that Members concluded in widely different calculations. One fact, however, of great importance and complete notoriety, was adverted to in the course of the evening, which, though it was not employed as an argument upon this topic, seems to fix the relative price of corn, in France, at least. The fact to which we allude is this, namely, that in that kingdom the price of bread is 120 per cent. less than in the England. In the end, Sir T. Lethbridge's proposition was rejected by a majority of 243 to 24.—Mr. Bennet's was lost without a division.



Previously to the resumption of the Agricultural Committee, Mr. Wyvil moved, as an amendment to the order of the day, a resolution, that the only effective mode of giving relief to the Agriculturists would be by a reduction of taxation. This resolution being prefaced by a declaration, that the scale of reduction from which relief was to be expected, was not less than twenty millions annually. A proposition so outrageous, necessarily ensured the defeat of the particular motion: but it is to be hoped that the extravagance or folly of any party, or any individual, will not render unpopular in Parliament, or out of it, the doctrine that to a reduction of taxation alone can the country look for permanent relief.—With respect to the sufferings of the Agriculturists, it is a gross delusion to suppose that they are enhanced only by those taxes which they pay directly out of their pockets, or indirectly in the purchase of the necessaries of life; all the taxes, no matter by whom paid, all work to the detriment of the Agriculturist.

The debate on the various Agricultural Resolutions was brought to a close last night, when all the Resolutions proposed by the Marquis of Londonderry were ultimately carried. The scale of duties included in these Resolutions will be found below. The Noble Marquis stated, that he did not mean to found any proposition on the Resolutions for granting the power of grinding Foreign Corn which had been ware-housed. The Noble Lord's second Resolution has therefore been permitted (as Mr. Brougham predicted on a former night) to follow his first. Nothing now remains but to bring in Bills founded on the Resolutions which the House has adopted.

*Agricultural Resolutions, carried last night.*—Importation from foreign countries to be permitted whenever the average of Wheat shall be at or above 70s. per quarter; Rye, Pease, or Beans, 46s.; Barley, Bear or Bigg, 35s.; and Oats, 25s.; but subject to the following duties:—

*Wheat.*—When the average is under 80s. a duty of 12s. and 6s. additional for the first three months.—When the average is from 80s. to 85s. a duty of 6s. and 5s. additional for first three months.—When the average is 85s. and upwards, a duty of 1s.

*Rye, Pease and Beans.*—When the average is under 53s. a duty of 8s. and 3s. 6d. additional for first three months.—When the average is from 53s. to 56s. a duty of 3s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. additional for first three months.—When the average is and upwards, a duty of 8d.

*Barley, Bear, or Bigg.*—When the average is 40s. a duty of 6s. and 2s. 6d. additional for first three months.—When the average is from 40s. to 42s. 6d. a duty of 2s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. additional for first three months.—When the average is 42s. 6d. and upwards a duty of 6d.

*Oats.*—When the average is 28s. a duty 4s. and 2s. additional for the first three months.—When the average is from 28s. to 30s. a duty of 2s. and 2s. additional for first three months.—When the average is 30s. and upwards, a duty of 4d.

Sir T. Lethbridge gave notice last night, that he will, on the 30th of this inst. draw the attention of the House of Commons to the pressure of taxation, more especially of parochial and county taxation, upon the agriculture of the country.

*Distress in Ireland.*—A meeting, most numerously and respectably attended, was held on Tuesday at the City of London Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the distress of the poor in Ireland, arising from the present scarcity of food in that country. T. Wilson, Esq. M. P. was in the chair, who briefly stated the object of the present meeting.—Mr. Crook read extracts from letters, dated—the one on the 22d April, from Tulla, in the County of Clare, which gave a most heart-rending picture of the state of that part of Ireland. The bark had been torn from the trees, the young wheats repeatedly reaped, and the rose-leaves carefully preserved; in fact, the writer described the peasantry to be in a state of famine, and to be under the greatest dread of fever from the want of nutritive food. There were 20,000 persons without the means of subsistence, and double that number who could not obtain food more than once in 24 hours. The

centre of the county of Clare felt the distress more acutely than some other parts, as its fields were formerly particularly fine pasture lands, on which, during the war, cattle were fed for the use of Government, but which, after the peace, were turned by their owners from necessity to other purposes.

Mr. C. Grant, M. P. stated, that last autumn they might be seen taking out potatoes in boats, as if they had been dredging for oysters; such was the wet state of the ground. They were now encroaching on their seed potatoes. The return of that lamentable fever, which in 1819, swept away 60,000 persons in six months, was much to be dreaded. He was glad to find that the state of Ireland was daily gaining increased interest in British feelings.

Mr. Baldwin said, he was a Magistrate in the disturbed districts, and he knew there were plenty of provisions; but the poor had no means of purchasing them. It would be better to send them money for that would be of more service than to send provisions.

Mr. Rowcroft read over the names of those who have so promptly come forward with their subscriptions, amongst whom were the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Earls of Liverpool and Blessington, Mr. Vassittart and Mr. Peel, 200l. each; Marquis of Hertford, 300l. several bankers and other mercantile persons, 100l. each. During the proceedings, Mr. Rowcroft stated that a Lady, whose name he wished to be concealed, freighted a ship with four tons of potatoes and 10 barrels of herrings, to be landed at the first port in Ireland.

The subscriptions already advertised amount to nearly Thirteen Thousand Pounds.

The King's cottage in Windsor Great Park is now finished, and, with all its improvements, ready to receive his Majesty and a most extensive suit of visitors during the race week on Ascot-Henith. The range of apartments newly-built, and which were intended for Sir Benj. Bloomfield, have been assigned to the Lord High Steward and his large family. The serpentine walk, commencing with the Conservatory, is completely covered in, and adorned with creeping plants, shrubs, and flowers, so as totally to exclude from the prying eye of curiosity those who may wish to enjoy the privilege of seclusion.—The Royal tour to the Continent is said to be postponed.

A piece of granite, above fifty feet in length, and weighing upwards of 60 tons, is now preparing on Dartmoor for the Pyramid about to be erected at Ramsgate in honour of his Majesty's visit to that port.

*Southampton Markets, May 4.*—Wheat per load, 10l. to 14l.; Barley, per quarter, 17s. to 23s.; Oats, per quarter, 16s. to 21s.; Flour, per sack, 38s. to 40s.; Beef, per lb. 5d.; Mutton, per lb. 5d.; Veal, per lb. 4d. to 5d.; Lamb, per qr. 6d. per lb.; Pork, per qr. 5d. per lb.; Butter, 1s. per lb. Eggs, 20 for 1s.; Potatoes, per peck, 8d.; Bread, per gallons, 1s. to 1s. 4d.

A head of brocoli was cut last week, at Whitefackington, which measured four feet in circumference.—*Bath Herald.*

Three thousand seven hundred head of game were killed during the last season on the Goodwood Estate, by his Grace the Duke of Richmond and his friends. In this number those shot by the gamekeeper are included.

A new method of converting English Iron into Steel, at a reduced expense, was recently discovered. Foreign Iron only has hitherto been thought fit for that purpose.

The foundation of a new chapel for the Society of Friends, has been laid in Castle-square, Southampton. Adjoining it will shortly be erected a Provincial Masonic Lodge.

The amount due to the United parishes for illegitimate children, chargeable upon them up to March 28, 1822, is 2,103l. of which sum about 80l. only is recoverable.—*Oxford Herald.*

Dr. Parr's opinion of the University Club:—"They are too orthodox in their religion, too obsequious in their politics, and too rampant in their loyalty!"

## Newspaper Chat.

Some days ago the late Mr. Perry's house at Merton was broken into, and a quantity of lead stolen from it. It so happened that an individual concerned in this theft had been impudent enough to do in the drawingroom, what the profligate Duke of Wharton is reported to have done in a pulpit. The constable, on examining the house after the robbery, picked up a piece of paper which had been used on the above occasion, took it home, cleaned it, and immediately went and apprehended two men whom he suspected. In the hat of one of them was found a letter, from which the piece of paper above alluded to had been torn. How singular the manner in which crimes are detected!—*Morning Chronicle*.

One evening last week, a respectable merchant, in the High Street received a card from a person requesting his company at a tavern. He complied with the invitation; but had scarcely sat down, when his pretended host fell upon him and assaulted him most unmercifully. The merchant sought redress at law; but the offender has fled.—*Dundee Adv.*

The hand of a maiden, near Cupar Angus, was lately sought by two suitors. One of them had won her affection; but her choice was offensive to her parent, whose wish it was that the other should be preferred. True to her love, and averse to give her father pain, the unhappy girl sought relief from her troubles by swallowing some laudanum. The efficacy of the dose was, however, happily counteracted; and the girl, now restored to health, is to be made happy by being united to the object of her attachment.

Vauxhall-gardens have been sold by auction for 28,000*l*.

There is at present in the parish of Seaford, a farm of 100 acres, which annually pays no less than 900*l*. for poor rates!

The subscriptions for the National Monument of Scotland amount at present to 24,000*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*.

A boy in Cnpar, between four and five years of age, has been in the constant practice, ever since he could walk, of eating common earth. Nor does his health seem impaired by this extraordinary kind of food: to which he feels so invincible a temptation, that whenever the vigilance of his parents slackens, he hastens out to obtain it, and appears to devour it with as keen a relish as eves epicure did the most delicate viands. It is conjectured that the child is much afflicted with worms.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

Three houses in the iron trade, in Staffordshire, have stopped payment; one of them has turned adrift 700 workmen.—*Birmingham Chron.*

Baron Garrow, in his address to the Grand Jury, at the late Worcester Assizes, alluding to the case of a young woman charged with the murder of her illegitimate child, said—"It was a matter of exaltation to him that the *condemnum* which had formerly been resorted to in such cases, to ascertain the fact whether the child was born alive (he alluded to the placing of the lungs in water, and, if they floated, it being held as a proof that the child was born alive), was by the advance of science exploded; nothing could be more fallacious than such a test, and it was a matter of much satisfaction to him, that it was now universally abandoned."

As a knot of beaux were standing on the Steyne at Brighton, the King drove by in an open carriage; one of them remarked that he was very lightly attired for the time of year. Lord G. replied, "that it was only another proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season, which had enabled his Majesty to throw off his 'Upper Benjamin.'"

The congregation of a dissenting Meeting house, situated near the beach at Troon, met with a singular impediment to their egress from the place of worship on Sunday last. During sermon the tide rose to a very unusual height, and surrounded the building. As the congregation occupied the upper story only, this overflowing of the waters was unobserved till they were about to retire, when they were rather surprised to find themselves completely insulated. The worthy Clergyman had no other alternative than to commence another discourse, (another discourse!) and by the time it was brought to a conclusion a number of carts, &c. had arrived, by means of which the congregation were extricated from their unpleasant situation.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

Mrs. Coutts has taken the beautiful villa on the banks of the Thames, adjoining the gardens of the Castle Tavern, Richmond, formerly occupied by Miss Hotham.

A new Sect.—At a recent meeting of the Commissioners of the Watch, Scavengers, and Lamps, at Liverpool, one of the extra watchmen was brought before them on a charge of having been asleep on duty. One of the Commissioners, on being told that this was his second offence, exclaimed, "So, Sir, I understand you are a *lethargic*?" The man, after a pause, replied with some warmth, "No, Sir, I am not—I am a *potestant*!"

From the Report of the Committee of the General Penitentiary at Millbank, just printed, it appears that "the number of prisoners for whom provision has been made in the Penitentiary, rather exceeds the intended number of 1000 (600 males and 400 females) than fall short of it. There were within its walls, on the 31st December last, 708 convicts. The present number is 723, viz. 399 males and 324 females."—It appears further, that the total earnings for the year ending 31st December, 1821, amounted to 6051*l*. of which three-fourths, or 4538*l*. remained to the establishment; that the expense amounted to 27,279*l*. and, after deducting stores on hand, to 20,679*l*. and the net expense, after deducting the prisoners' earning, to 16,140*l*.

The Dean and Chapter of Hereford, with the sanction of the Bishop, have commissioned Mr. Backler to execute the eastern window of their cathedral in painted glass. The subject is to be the *Last Supper*, from a picture by West, in the possession of his Majesty. The window is of large dimensions, and the figures will considerably exceed the size of life.

Letter dated Norfolk.—To such of our readers as have the happy prospect of an early return to dear old England, the following extract of a private letter dated Norfolk, 22d February last, will prove acceptable and gratifying.

Every necessary of life is cheaper now than for the last 20 years. A man may maintain his family very respectably, keeping one man servant and three females, with a Hourse and buggy upon £ 800 per Annum living within 10 or 20 miles of London, and upon much less than this in Devonshire, or South Wales. In fact £ 800 now, is equivalent to what £ 1200 was 4 years back; neither is there any danger of former prices recurring, which were supported by an artificial and unnatural demand. Matters are now adjusting themselves to their proper level. The Commercial Community were the first who felt and suffered from the change: they have recovered, and are gradually but decidedly improving. The Agricultural Class are now the sufferers; they are impatient and clamorous, but no doubt they will shortly feel relief. The fact really is that they are not so much disinclined from the reduced prices of grain and meat; as, from the expensive habit they have so generally adopted, during their long run of good fortune; and the Education the Farmers have so foolishly given to their Children, which has given them a disgust for the homely occupations of a Farm. They do not like the idea of Retrenchment in their Expenses, but every effort without this grand one will be ineffectual. Landlords are of course lowering their Rents, and a great change must take place throughout the Country among landed proprietors in Receipts and Expenditure.—*Madras Courier*.

Mr. Croker.—This Admiralty worthy says he has not written in the Newspapers for these two years: which may be literally true. But how much has his closet-friend, the Public Defaulter, written for him and at his desire, during that period?—And how often has he himself contributed to certain reptile Reviews and Magazines, since he says he has declined writing in the Newspapers?

Indian Revenge.—The Wife of Le Borgne, as the one-eyed Chief of the Minnetarees was called, eloped from him with a man who had been her lover before her marriage; the man deserted her and that she might not perish for want of subsistence, she was fain to return to her father's house. As soon as the American Chief heard this; he quietly walked there. She was sitting near the fire; and without noticing her, he began to smoke with the father. He continued calmly to smoke as long as he thought proper; then, rising to depart, he took the women by her hair, and with a single stroke of his tomahawk put her to death before her father's eyes! Yet this same man behaved very differently some time afterwards on a like occasion. Another of his wives eloped; the youth with whom she fled was not able to support her, and they both returned to the village, where the woman presented herself before the husband and entreated forgiveness. Le Borgne sent for the youth, who came expecting to be put to death. The Chief mildly asked them if they still loved each other; and when they replied that nothing but want could have induced them to separate, he gave up his wife to the paramour, and presented him with three horses.—*Lewis and Clarke's Travels*.

Beau Statesmen.—Brühl was magnificent, expensive, tawdry, vain. He had two or three suits of cloaths for every day in the year; strangers were even carried to see his magazine of shoes!—Kannitz had pushed all the luxurious effeminacy of dress and affectation to an excess common to imitators, and of all imitators, most common to Germans. I will mention but one instance: It was fashionable to wear little powder; every morning when he dressed, he had the whole air of a room put in agitation with powder, and when announced to properly impregnated, he just presented himself in it, and received the atoms in equal disposition over his hair. Yet Kannitz had parts—Brühl had no more than just served to govern his master's nose.—*Lord Oxford's Memoirs*.



# PARLIAMENTARY.

— 309 —

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1832.

### POSTMASTERS'-GENERAL.

Lord NORMANBY said that he rose on the present occasion with less reluctance than formerly, having so fully experienced the indulgence of the House to the dry detail, which could not possibly interest them, but into which he had felt it his duty to enter. If the question rested now on the same grounds as when he last addressed the House upon the subject, he should not trespass upon their patience further than by making his motion. But if he had now a stronger claim than before to the attention of the House, it was the conduct of those who opposed the motion, and not of those who supported the motion, in which he rested it. It was their arguments, not his, on which he rested his claim. It was their arguments, not his, which had rendered the question important. It was their arguments, not his, which made the matter a subject of conversation from one end of the kingdom to the other. It was their arguments, not his, which at every public meeting that had since taken place to consider of the public distress, and to censure the conduct of the representatives of the people, had called forth the most severe and unhappily the most just animadversion. He had to thank them both for what they had said, and what they had omitted to say. He had to thank them for that novel and most extraordinary doctrine, that useless places were indispensable to keep up the just influence of the Crown (*hear, hear, hear*). That declaration had had a more startling—a more sweeping effect upon the country than had been produced even by those numerous motions of an Honourable Friend of his, which, unlike the spectral phantoms of Banquo and his offspring, did not “please the eye,” however they might “plague the heart,” of an alarmed Secretary of the Treasury, who, doubtless, imagined that “the line” would “stretch to the crack of doom” (*hear, hear, hear*). He had thought it necessary to premise thus much to account for his again bringing the subject under consideration of the House so soon. With regard to the arguments which had been used on the former occasion, the manner in which they had been urged showed that they were not considered to possess much weight by those who used them. It therefore was hardly necessary for him to trespass long in reply to them. Looking at the Act of Anne as that by which the office of Postmaster-General was established, he denied that its antiquity was such as justly to screen it from abrogation. Many offices of much more venerable age had not been spared on that account. The increase of business in the Post Office was another argument which had been urged in favour of the double office. That might be a good argument in defence of Mr. Froeling’s salary, or of the number of Clerks employed; but how it could bear upon two Noble Lords, who never partook of those additional duties, he was utterly at a loss to conceive. It certainly could not be denied, that if by any occurrence those two Noble Lords should both be provoked into a superintendence of the business of the Post Office, nothing could be more baneful to the public service, than the alternate vicissitude of interference which would necessarily take place, in an office requiring singleness of purpose, and uniformity of practice (*hear, hear, hear*). He confessed that he felt some surprise at the tone assumed, on the late discussion upon this subject, by the Noble Marquess opposite, who talked “of the rash innovation, and “the signal revolution” which would be effected by his (Lord Normanby’s) motion. He was the more surprised at these remarks, because it turned out that the Noble Marquess himself was the rash innovator, and the signal revolutionist; he having sent Lord Clancarty abroad for above two years, during the period at which that Noble Lord held the office of Joint Postmaster-General. He would not, however, retort the charge upon the Noble Marquess. On the contrary, he entirely acquitted him; believing as he did that the Noble Marquess did not exactly know what he was doing; as it appeared that, until the night on which he (Lord Normanby) made his motion, the Noble Marquess was not aware that Lord Clancarty held the situation of Joint Postmaster-General when he went as Ambassador to the King of the Netherlands. He should now say a few words with respect to the Bills introduced in 1812 and 1813, for the abolition of certain offices. In both of those Bills the principle upon which his motion was founded was recognised; and those Bills received the sanction of two different Parliaments. This principle was either right or wrong. If right, then it made in support of the motion he was about to propose. If wrong, it was a little singular that though, during the discussion of the Bills of 1812 and 1813, persons had been found to defend the Chief Justiceship in Eyre; though persons had been found to defend the office of Justice General of Scotland—not a single voice had been raised in defence of the office of Joint Postmaster-General of this country (*hear, hear*); and how the continuance of that office could now be defended upon the grounds of reason and argument, he confessed himself at a loss to divine. In bringing forward his motion on a former night, as well as in proposing that with which he now meant to conclude, he had omitted to propose the reduction of the second Postmaster-General for Ireland. His motion was however founded, as was the Address which he now meant to move, upon the Bills of 1812 and 1813,

and if he should be so fortunate as to carry the present Address to the Throne, there was no doubt but reduction of the second Irish Postmaster would follow as a matter of course (*hear, hear*). Before he ventured to attack the strong hold of his opponents, namely, the inroad which such a motion as the present was likely to make upon the just and necessary influence of the Crown, he should say a few words to those Honourable Members who were wavering in their biggotted adhesion to that doctrine. Whatever might have been formerly felt upon this subject, those fears were now removed, and he defied the ingenuity even of the Honourable Member, who, in endeavouring to conjure up a mighty bugbear, was so good as to make him an unworthy Member of the trio who formed it, to produce a recurrence of those fears. What, he asked, did Ministers mean to state to the country? Did they mean to say, that, opposed to all innovation, they would here take their political stand, and oppose all further reduction? Were they actuated on this occasion by the same feeling which induced them to oppose the reduction of a Junior Lord of the Admiralty (*hear*)? But that reduction having been carried, they could go no farther. Had Ministers drawn that nice and delicate line of demarkation which shewed that, beyond one thousand or two thousand a-year, they could not, ought not, to go in the way of reduction (*hear*)? He would put it to the House whether it would not be more for the honour and character of Government itself, that this motion had passed in the first instance rather than have it now again brought forward after a lapse of five years? Public opinion had been so generally and so decidedly expressed upon his former motion, that, even should he fail in this instance, which he did not anticipate he had no doubt of the ultimate success of the measure. It was acknowledged on all hands that the country was in a situation which required relief. If any doubt existed on this point, he should at once refer to the statement made by the Noble Marquess (Londonderry) on a former evening (*hear, hear*). And if that statement of the Noble Lord had any analogy, it was to the shifts and expedients of a ruined spendthrift, who in his proceedings displayed an intimate acquaintance with the practice of persons of another creed, and proved that he was well versed in all the mysteries and intricacies of X, Y, Z. He admitted that in all cases of comparative distress, it was a difficult task to choose between two luxuries. But he put it to any Gentleman who had ever had the misfortune to be reduced from his former station, whether in the event of his having a duplicate of luxuries, he ever found a difficulty in giving up one of them (*hear, hear*)? And he should in the same way put it to the House whether any injury was likely to arise to the country from Ministers foregoing the double luxury of a double Postmaster-General (*hear, and a laugh*)? A Right Honourable Friend of his over the way must be aware that the influence of the Crown had considerably increased, both from the increased amount of our debt, as well as the extension of our Colonies. He should be sorry to appeal personally to his Right Honourable Friend, for whose opinions he had the highest respect, as he knew that the Right Honourable Gentleman was put forward to speak the opinions of Government, but that those opinions were no more his own than they were those of any other person whatever (*hear, hear*). He had on a former occasion put it to Gentlemen opposite, to say whether they had not found in the people a disposition to canvass the measures of Government? It was admitted that they had. What then, he asked, was the remedy to be applied? The people watched the conduct of Parliament, because they had become more acute and discerning;—they were distressed, and therefore they became more jealous both of Parliament and of the Government generally. He would ask then whether it was wise, in such a state of things, to retain a few places which had become odious to the people, and which the increased influence of the Crown from other circumstances rendered unnecessary (*hear, hear*). He would put it to the House to consider what instrument was used by Ministers in thus retaining those places? It was the House of Commons. Why then should it be wondered that the House of Commons was distrusted by the people? Why should they wonder at hearing the cry of Reform raised from one end of the country to the other? No matter whether the raising of that cry was right or wrong, none could say that it was not now general;—no one could say that it was confined to a few manufacturing districts;—no one could deny that it now extended even to the solitary ploughman (*hear, hear*). How then were they to remedy this evil? Was it by denying all that the people asked? Would it not be better, by acting with moderation, to teach the people obedience (*hear, hear*)? Had they not better shew to the country, that while they were determined to oppose every thing that was wrong, they were equally ready to concede what they knew to be right (*hear*)? Would it not be wiser to act thus than to display a total apathy to the wants and wishes of the people? Or were Ministers determined to shut their eyes and ears to every thing save a false and jealous alarm lest the influence of the Crown should be diminished (*hear*)? It was in the power of Ministers, by a wise and skilful management, to direct and regulate the progress of freedom in this country, but if they attempted to oppose its progress, they would only widen its channels, and aggravate its force (*hear, hear*). He thought it would be most wise to concede on the present occasion, not so much because the motion was in itself of the utmost importance, as because its rejection would destroy the lingering hopes of the people, and strengthen their

worst suspicions against that House (*hear, hear*). The Noble Lord concluded by moving an humble Address to the King, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to remove one of the Noble Lords who held the office of Joint Postmaster-General, and thereby save to the country the salary of the individual.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER addressed the House, but in a tone so low as to prevent his being heard in the Gallery for several minutes. He hoped that the House of Commons would come to a decision that night upon its merits, without taking into consideration any temporary popularity or unpopularity which might attach to a faithful discharge of their duty; and when the period should arrive when those Members were sent back to their constituents, he had no doubt but their firmness and independence would meet with that approval which they merited. The Right Honourable Gentleman went on to complain of the Noble Lord (Normanby) having taken an unusual course in bringing forward, though in a form somewhat different, a motion which had been already negatived in the course of the Session. If this course were to be adopted generally, then it was not improbable that the whole of the important business of the nation would be totally obstructed. The Noble Lord on this occasion abstained from entering into the merits of the question; and as those merits had been before discussed, it was unnecessary that he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) should now enter into them (*hear, and a laugh*). He denied that the office in question had been supported by this friends upon the ground that its abolition, even in part, would reduce the influence of the Crown. It was defended solely upon its utility. Was it nothing, that a sum exceeding two millions of revenue should be placed under the management of proper and responsible persons? He was aware of the strict integrity and high character of the illustrious Noblemen who filled that office; but where, he would ask, was the single individual who would wish to take upon himself such a responsibility? The Right Honourable Gentleman, after some further observations, concluded by remarking, that some inquiry had been made into all the public offices, but that the details of the Post Office were found too numerous and complicated, to be at once arranged; and therefore, that a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry was about to be appointed for the special purpose of inquiry into the business of that department; he asked then, whether the House ought to accede to the present motion, before the results of that inquiry were laid before them?

Mr. BANKES thought his Right Honourable Friend must be convinced that the public derived no peculiar benefit whatever from the appointment of two individuals to the office of Joint Postmaster-General. If indeed, a Board was necessary in that department, then there should be an umpire, or third person, to give the casting vote. But here there were only two Noblemen, men equal in authority, and it was to be presumed in tenacity of opinion;—and therefore he should say, that instead of being a convenience of the public, they were likely to clog the wheels of every mail coach which, ran through the kingdom and bring the whole business of the office to a stand still. He remembered that in a discussion on the Navy Estimates, a case was mentioned, where there were two Storekeepers employed in one office. They were equal in authority, and had a common key to the desk. One of them fell sick and the other, who had the use of the key, in his absence robbed the till (*a laugh*). He was far from applying this case to the Noble Lords, who held the office of Joint Postmaster-General, but he did it for the purpose of shewing how absurd it was to expect any additional security from having two persons in office. If the amount of the Revenue was to be looked to as a reason, then the office of Paymaster General, which was regulated by the Bills of 1812 and 1813, was of tenfold importance. This office had been previously held by two persons; but what did parliament do? They abolished one of the appointments, wisely judging, that as there must be one individual upon whom the responsibility of office must fall, one was sufficient to hold that office. The responsibility of the second officer could not be considered as any thing more than nominal.—If the office were an office of trust, which it was, there could be no doubt that that trust might be safely reposed in any one of the Noble Lords (Chichester and Salisbury). He could safely say, that he never felt more concern at the vote of any motion than that of the former motion of the Noble Lord, particularly when he heard the arguments on which that motion had been opposed. He was glad that an opportunity was now afforded to the House to reconsider the vote of that night, and he hoped that they would consult their better judgement. The Hon. Gentleman next alluded to certain measures which he had proposed in the years 1812 and 1813, for the abolition of particular offices, of which the office under the consideration of the House was one. The Right Honourable Gentleman, the late President of the Board of Control, the present President (Mr. Wynn), his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Huskisson), all supported the principle of those measures. Those measures were supported on these ground, that all offices that could be abolished without injury to the public service ought to have been abolished. If such then were their opinion, he might be permitted to ask now, how far the circumstances of the country had since altered or improved?—He might ask, whether the finances and the general resources of the country had so far increased as to justify a departure from that

principle? He next alluded to the terms of an Address to the Throne, which he had proposed at the conclusion of the last Session, and which was agreed to by that House, praying that the expences of civil offices might be diminished, as well as the number of persons employed. The House was bound, in consistency with that Address, to agree to the present motion. When sinecures were to be abolished, was it possible that any one could say the office of a second Postmaster General ought to be preserved? It was a simple, pure sinecure. When an Honourable Gentleman, who sat next him asked if the House would agree to abolish that office, whether there would remain any more of that class? He (Mr. Bankes) said that he did not know of one, save the Postmaster Generalship of Ireland. He had heard with regret an Honourable Gentleman say, on a former occasion, that he would support the office, because the reduction of it would diminish the influence of the Crown. He trusted that the House would not act on such a principle; he thought it their peculiar duty to shew the people, on all proper occasions, that there was a feeling within the walls of that House agreeable with their own—he thought it was their duty to concede to public opinion every thing not inconsistent with their public duty. He should, therefore, heartily vote for the motion of the Noble Lord, and he hoped that those who had concurred with him on former occasions, who had supported the measures to which he had already alluded, would also support the present motion.

Mr. HUSKISSON said, that if he had not been so personally alluded to by his Honourable Friend who had just sat down, he would not have troubled the House at all. His Honourable Friend had also alluded to a Right Honourable Friend of his (Mr. Canning), who was absent in consequence of indisposition, and who, if present, would have been so much better able to have vindicated his conduct than he (Mr. H.) could pretend to do, whatever observation might be directed towards him as holding an office under the Crown, those observations could not be properly applied towards his Right Honourable Friend. It remained for him to supply the history of those measures to which his Honourable Friend had alluded. It had been long the object of his Honourable Friend to effect the abolition of certain offices. Such was the nature of the measure proposed by his Honourable Friend in 1812 and 1813, and in which he failed. In 1817 his Honourable Friend had been more fortunate; the finance Committee at that period treated the subject more favourably; discussions arose before the Committee respecting the nature of the offices sought to be abolished, and as to the provisions which ought to be made. An inquiry on that occasion was instituted before the Committee; the officers from the Post-Office were called in and examined, and the Committee determined that the office of Joint Postmaster-General was not of that description of office which ought to have been abolished. The reasons which so determined the Committee were various one of them was, that the office was one of which the Crown ought not to have been deprived. He (Mr. Huskisson) was one of those who thought that the office ought not to have been abolished; and though he supported his Honourable Friend in 1813, he saw no inconsistency in avowing and acting now upon the views which he entertained in 1817. Another reason which had been stated in favour of the office, and which he did—not want to pass for more than it was worth, was this that the office had been frequently used as the means of affording remuneration to public servants who, in other offices to which no salaries were attached had important duties to perform. His Right Honourable Friend had certainly been misunderstood when he was supposed to say that the Commission which was about to be issued for an enquiry into public offices was only to extend to subordinate places in the Post Office establishment. On the contrary, the inquiry would extend to all places, high and low, in that establishment. It would go farther; it would reach to the establishment itself; one of the objects of the intended investigation would be to consider the fitness of continuing the establishment on its present footing. The address of his Honourable Friend was passed in that House at the end of the last Session of Parliament. And as the Treasury, from the shortness of time and the pressure of other business, had not been able to go through the investigation, that investigation would be strict and impartial. All the departments of the Revenue would be made subject to it save two—the Customs, because that was already under the inquiry of Commissioners, of which his Hon Friend, the Paymaster General, was at the head, and which had already rendered much service to the country:—the other department was the Excise, which was connected with the Customs, and was intended to be regulated by the same Commission. As that inquiry into the various departments of the revenue was to be carried on, he (Mr. Huskisson) would recommend to his Right Honourable Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a Bill to arm the Commissioners with power to pursue the investigation to its furthest extent, and to direct particularly that the Establishment of the Post-Office should receive the earliest investigation. The important labours falling upon Parliamentary Commissioners, of which two Members of that House would compose a part—Gentlemen who in their places would be responsible for their conduct—there could, under these circumstances, be no doubt that their duties would be effectually and properly discharged; and indeed in that way the House would better fulfil the true meaning of the Address



moved by his Honourable Friend at the close of the last Session of Parliament, than in supporting the Address which had been moved that night by the Noble Lord.—It was for these reasons, and because he would much rather follow his Honourable Friend than the Noble Lord, that he would oppose the present motion.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT said he thought the line of argument pursued that night was more insulting and degrading to the House than any discussion which he recollected since he sat as a Member of Parliament. He should be the last man in the House to diminish the just influence of the Crown; but he really thought that the introduction of a reference to it, on the present occasion, tended to degrade the higher classes of political people. To say that the offices of Postmaster-General were necessary to support the great influence of the Crown, was, in other words, to say, that some Peers (for the places were always held by Peers), with great historical names, of which the country had reason to be proud, required 3,000*l*. a-year to do their duty to their Sovereign and country (*hear, hear*). In this way, as well as a question of economy, the matter was of great importance. To maintain the places now was little more than to put into the estimates, the sums necessary to purchase Peers (*hear, hear, hear*).

Mr. H. SUMNER, in consequence of the allusions made to him by the Member for Corfe Castle, said, that though there seemed reasons for supporting the two offices for the sake of the revenue, he fairly said his reason for formerly having opposed a motion like the present, was a different one. He had observed, previously to the session, and during this session that county meetings had been held professedly to take into consideration the distress of the country, though at very few of them the professed object of the meeting had been gone into; that persons were travelling over the country to excite disaffection; and that the sentiments of these persons had been put into instructions to representatives. Something like the system pursued at these meetings seemed to be followed in the House. Motions were made for repealing this and that, apparently to reduce the Revenue to inefficiency, and the same sort of attack was made on the institutions of the country. One day there was a motion to reform two Lords of the Admiralty (*a laugh*); another day to reform a Postmaster-General—where it would stop he could form no judgment (*a laugh*). Though, therefore, a reduction proposed might be proper, it would not be made in a proper manner under the influence of such a spirit, and on that ground, and not on the consideration of the individual case, he gave his vote. He should now repeat it with the more satisfaction, after the pledge of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Post Office should come under the revision of a Commission.

Mr. BRIGHT thought that the best way to stop the disaffection which the Honourable Member for Surrey dreaded, was to shew the country that the House were the guardians of the people's money. There was no reason for remitting these offices to the consideration of a Parliamentary Commission, when there were Gentlemen in the House well qualified to give an opinion on the subject, and when they had already had the opinion of a Committee, who said the offices ought to be reduced.

Mr. TREMAYNE said, pledge had been given, on the passing of the Pension Bill, to reduce all sinecures which he should never consider redeemed, while the two Postmasters-General remained.

Mr. HUSKISSON explained.

Mr. S. WORTLEY said, he was inclined, on the simple question before him, to vote for the motion (*hear, hear, from the Opposition*); and he thought he should be able to make out, that in doing so, he should not be inconsistent. It would be recollected, that on the former motion, he had given his vote with considerable hesitation, and he had said, that if the single question were brought before him, he should have said, the office ought to be abolished; but he had observed, that when the day before they had voted away two offices of the Lords of the Admiralty, and that the next day, an attack was to be made on the whole body of an office by another Gentleman, he had felt himself justified in hesitating before he agreed to the motion. They all allowed that the Crown should have influence, to enable it to perform its duties well; the only question was, what should be its amount; He was at liberty, therefore, under particular circumstances, to say that he would not consent to diminish that influence even by one office—and afterwards, circumstances being altered, to say, that they ought to give way to that extent. Circumstances had considerably changed. People out of doors were disabused since the beginning of the Session; they were now aware that no reduction of taxation, consistent with the discharge of the obligations on the revenue, would afford them relief. The defeat of the motion respecting the Board of Control was also a pledge that Parliament would not allow itself to be drawn on too hastily. He should therefore vote for the motion. But if the Right Honourable Surveyor of Woods and Forests (Mr. Huskisson) would say that the Office should be put fairly at the disposal of the Parliamentary Commissioners, and their Report on it brought to Parliament to be acted upon, he should say they ought to wait. But if the question, should the office be abolished? were brought before them to be answered *aye* or *no*, he should be obliged to give his affirmative (*hear*).

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY said he wished to put the question fairly before the House. Nothing had yet occurred to alter the view in which it had previously been before them, whether as an administrative, financial, or constitutional question. In joining issue whether the office should be abolished, he (Lord L.) had the vantage ground of authority on his side. On the one side there was only the personal authority of the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Banks), sanctioned indeed by the Parliament of 1813, but reversed by a succeeding Parliament. On the other hand, they had the opinion of the Committee of 1797, which pointedly declare that the business of the Post Office could not be managed by a Board (Mr. Banks observed across the House, that the Committee of 1797 recommended a Board). He (Lord L.) was puzzling the Committee of 1797 with that of 1817. The Committee of 1797 hinted at the propriety of a Board, but thought that if not a Board there should be at least two Postmasters. The Committee of 1817, after two long sittings, decided against a Board and against the management by a single Postmaster. As to the assertion, that the recommendation of the address of last year had not been acted upon, he should observe that it had been upon by the Treasury Minute. When the Honourable Member for Yorkshire saw such a change in circumstances as to justify him in abandoning those constitutional fears which had dictated his manly vote on a former occasion, he (Lord L.) was at a loss to know whence he drew his grounds for the opinion that the fervour for reduction was abated. The second motion on the same subject certainly shewed no great disposition to submit to the deliberate judgment of Parliament. The Treasury had made out a minute, in which they had shewn their sincerity by referring the examination of the posts and other branches of the collection of the revenue to a Commission not appointed by the Crown (which was an important distinction), but chosen by Parliament, and acting on their oaths. If they wished to decide the question with a view not to the manner in which the Post Office Revenue could be best managed, and not with a view to the indulgence of clamour or the parade of reduction, the question should surely be more fairly and properly decided by a Parliamentary Commission acting on oath than in a heated debate. As to the pledge required by the Honourable Member for Yorkshire (Mr. S. Wortley), that the office would again be brought before Parliament after the investigation of the Commission; he should ask, how could the Ministers prevent that being done if they wished to prevent it? The recommendation of the Commissioners would come to Parliament, and certainly with great weight. Though he considered the existence of such offices as matter of great political convenience (not of corrupt influence) for the remuneration of those who undertook important executive duties to which no emoluments were attached, yet he was perfectly prepared to submit these offices with as little delay as possible to the Commission (*hear, hear, from the Opposition*), and he was perfectly aware how difficult the task would be to defend those offices against their authority. He could not think how it could be imagined that men like those who composed the Committee of 1797 could have reported in favour of the office if it had been a mere job.

Mr. WILBERFORCE expressed his surprise that his Majesty's Government should have avowed that the retention of the present office was necessary for the purpose of augmenting the influence of the Crown. The influence of the Crown meant, in fact, something which would be called by a much coarser name in places where plainer language was used, than was usually employed in that House. There could be no doubt that offices were given to gentlemen to secure their support of the Government on all occasions, whether right or wrong (*hear, hear*). The sentiments of the Right Honourable President of the Board of Control (Mr. Wynn) had totally changed with the side of the House on which he had been accustomed to vote, and from that change of sentiments, it was for the House to judge whether he had accepted office, because he agreed with Government, or whether he agreed with Government, because he had accepted office (*hear, hear*). He should support the motion, because he felt it to be peculiarly incumbent upon the House, in the present times, to be careful of its character, and to endeavour, by all just and honourable means, to secure the respect and affection of the people.

Sir F. BLAKE thought that if the House really understood the true state of the country, they would carry every motion for retrenchment by acclamation. His Majesty's Ministers were not willing to give the Honourable Member for Montrose his due share of credit; but in his (Sir F. Blake's) opinion, that Honourable Member had done more good for the country than all his Majesty's Ministers put together (*hear, hear*). He cordially supported the present motion.

Mr. R. MARTIN opposed the motion.

Mr. MACDONALD congratulated his Noble Friend (Lord Normanby) on his having returned to the charge with a spirit, perseverance and talent which augured well for his public character. Now that the King's Ministers had had leisure for reflection, and an opportunity of collecting the opinion of their country friends, he had felt some curiosity to see what new shifting course they would adopt; and that curiosity had been amply gratified by the turn which the debate had taken

to-night. With the exception of the Member for Sarrey, he believed there was not a single unoffical person who had ventured to stand up in his place and justify the vote which he intended to give against the motion. The tone of the Noble Lord (Londonderry) was indeed considerably subdued *quantum mutatus ab illo Heclore!* Where was now his high tone? How had the mighty fallen since the last debate on this question! Humble and beaten, and retiring from his former ground, this mighty champion of the influence of the Crown, who had once declared, that without this office it would be impossible to carry on the Government of the country, was now ready to refer to certain Commissioners a question which had been already twice decided in that House. It had been said that the office was a part of the necessary patronage of the Crown, and therefore, ought not to be touched, but it was for the House to determine whether that argument ought to have weight with them. He would appeal to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. F. Robinson), who had made so strong an appeal on a former occasion, in favour of the inferior clerks of his own department, whether he could stand up in his place and say, that a second Postmaster-General was necessary? whether he could say to those clerks, that they must be sent adrift, but that a duplicate Postmaster-General must be retained? He wished also to know from the Noble Marquess (Londonderry) what he meant by a very favourite phrase, which he had used upon that and many other occasions, "a well understood economy," it reminded him of what Hubinras said of pain.—

"Simply, 'tis not bad nor good,  
But merely as 'tis understood."

The Honourable Member then entered into a statement, to show the various sources of influence possessed by the Crown, and concluded with cautioning the House against giving their sanction to the continuance of unnecessary places, with a view to extend that influence.

Mr. MONEY contended, that the second Postmaster was not a sinecure. He knew, that in the course of the last year, no less than two thousand Reports were referred to the Postmaster which must have been read; and it was equally true, that not a single disbursement could take place without a warrant from the Postmaster General. When he considered also the enormous patronage of the establishment, (*laughter, and cries of hear*), he could not think it right that it should rest in the hands of one person.

Lord A. HAMILTON wished to ask the Honourable Gentleman one question, namely, for what length of time one of the Postmasters, he meant Lord Clancarty, had been absent from the country? He believed that he was away about two years, and this was a complete answer to the Honourable Gentleman's speech (*loud cries of question, question*).

Mr. MONEY was proceeding to speak again, but was prevented by cries of "spoke, spoke!"

Mr. MANSFIELD said, he would rather give 10,000*l.* a-year to two such persons as now filled the office, than 2,500*l.* to one (*laughter, and cries of question*).

Lord NORMANBY, said, a few words in reply.

The House then divided—

Ayes, 216—Noes, 201—Majority against Ministers, 15.

The announcement of this majority was received with loud and prolonged cheering.—The other Orders of the Day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

*Architectural Pun.*—Neville Jones had been voted by the Irish Parliament guilty of abuse in his office: he was consequently dismissed, and, with an allusion to his profession of architect, said with much good humour and pleasantry, "So, after all, I shall not be *Inigo* but *Out I go Jones!*"

*The Jew Bill.*—In 1753, (a Bill having the year before passed for naturalising the Jews) as a new general election was approaching, some obscure men, who perhaps wanted the necessary sums for purchasing seats, or the topics of party to raise clamour, had fastened on this Jew Bill; and in a few months the whole nation found itself inflamed with a Christian zeal, which was thought happily extinguished with the ashes of Queen Anne and Sacheverel. Indeed this holy spirit seized none but the populace and the very lowest of the Clergy; yet all these grew suddenly so zealous for the honour of the prophecies that foretel calamity and eternal dispersion to the Jews, that they seemed to fear lest the completion of them should be defeated by Act of Parliament! And there wanted nothing to their ardour but to petition both Houses to enact the accomplishment. The little Curates preached against the Bishops for deserting the interests of the Gospel; and Aldermen grew drunk at county clubs in the cause of Jesus Christ, as they had used to do for the sake of King James. Yet to this senseless clamour did the Ministry give way; and, to secure tranquility to their elections, submitted to repeat the bill.—*Lord Orford's Memoirs.*

## Emigration.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mr. James Knight, formerly of Sussex, who emigrated to the State of Ohio, North America, in April last year; addressed to a friend in Sussex, who intends following his example.

*Nelson's Ville, Ohio, January 14, 1822.*—"I assure you the opinion I have always formed of America is fully realized; and I could most heartily hope that many more of the industrious English farmers would follow your example, while they have it in their power to embrace it. The land here will bring as large crops as the very best in England, with but a quarter of the labour, no manure nor draining, and never more than one bushel of wheat is thought of to be sowed to the acre. The land here near the river, called Bottom Lands, (although they are never overflowed now) is generally too rich for wheat. Indian corn is planted continually year after year. The higher grounds, although in no comparison so rich as the bottoms, yield excellent crops of wheat. The value of all kinds of produce is certainly very low: wheat now sells for 50 cents. per bushel, Indian corn 25, oats 25, pork 2 to 2½ dollars per 100*lb.* yet I am sure the farmers can afford to grow their grain at half the present low prices, better than the English farmers can at the present market prices.—Our American papers give the English markets weekly. All the taxes the American farmer has to look out for, are the annual State tax of ½ dollar for 3*l.* rate, 1 dollar for 2*l.* rate, and 1½ dollars for 1*l.* rate, for 100 acres! and 1*g.* cents. for every cow, and, I think, 4*g.* cents. for every horse above three years old, as a county tax; this is laid out in every county for roads, bridges, public buildings, and sundry county expenses. Almost all kinds of labour are paid for in grain, pork, flax, or any thing else that may suit the employer and the one that is employed, as they can agree on. I shall always respect the country that gave me birth, but if it do afford that opportunity which another does, to support a family, it is the duty of the individual to leave. I say it is a duty, and it was a determination which I cannot regret, but must consider it the best I ever made when I fixed my mind on coming hither. I hope you will not regret it more than I do, and you will be well satisfied. Almost every kind of mechanic and useful trades will be sure of finding employment, particularly such as tanners, curriers, carpenters, and bricklayers. A good weaver might find as much to do as any business. Here are many valuable opportunities for millers, particularly on this stream; there are many good mill seats which can be purchased, and a certainty of plenty of employment. The mill here is visited by persons every day who come ten or fifteen miles, although there are mills much nearer, yet, there has not yet been sufficient rain to fill the small streams, since last summer, and only the mills on the larger rivers can at present do any business.—Shoemaking is sure to succeed. A good blacksmith who understands gunlocks and the smaller light work as well as the heavy, would do exceedingly well. I do not know why I should attempt to particularize any kind of trade or mechanic, for every one who understands a useful business may be sure to do, and increase his possessions, if he will but exercise half the industry he is obliged to do in England.

"Come, if possible, to Philadelphia or Baltimore, and proceed to Wheeling instead of Pittsburg, as is usually done: there are always wagons both at Philadelphia and Baltimore, going to Wheeling."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

*Patriotism.*—Dr. Johnson,—first a Jacobite, and then a writer for the House of Hanover,—gave it as his opinion, that "Patriotism was the last refuge of a scoundrel."—This courtly sentiment, however, was not delivered until the Doctor had had a pension settled upon him by George the Third.

*Jacobinism.*—"It has been with truth (says Mr. Southey) observed by Burke, that a predominant inclination toward Jacobinism appears in all those who have no religion, when otherwise their disposition leads them to be advocates even for despotism."—Now we must observe, that Mr. Southey himself, during by far the larger portion of his manhood, has been a determined Jacobin—witness his *Botany Bay Eclogues*, his *Wat Tyler*, &c. &c. Does the Poet Laureate therefore mean to say, that before he became pious and pensioned, he was one of those who had "no religion?" That he should now quote Burke in this way, is quite natural; for Burke too became an apostate and a pensioner—and as he advanced in years, was also polluted with superstition. As for violence of disposition and self-willedness, Mr. Southey has unquestionably been always precisely the same man, whether in his irreligious, jacobinical, courtly, pensioned, or pious days: and this his writings alone, if other proof were wanting, sufficiently show. *Intolerance* is evidently his master vice.—One thing, however, has not a little puzzled us in Mr. Southey's conduct—which is, how he has so long kept terms with his friend and patron Mr. Croker, who most assuredly, with all his other brazen pretensions, has never put forth any thing like a pretension to piety!



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 313 —

## Mhow Library.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Give me leave to announce to the numerous well-wishers of the Mhow Library, through the medium of your widely circulated JOURNAL, that the Reading Rooms are now occupied by the Subscribers.

This commodious Building, situated in the centre of Cantonments, is now nearly completed, having cost about 7,000 Rupees, and reflects, both by its Architectural beauties and the important uses to which it is appropriated, infinite credit on the Proprietors and Subscribers. But I shall do more justice to the subject by requesting that you will insert the following Speech of the able Secretary, Captain Pasmore, to whose exertions in superintending the Building, the Society at Mhow are deeply indebted. It was delivered to a numerous Meeting of the Subscribers, assembled on the occasion of taking possession of the Rooms, and is, I believe, substantially correct,

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Mhow, Sept. 3, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave to congratulate you on the occupation, I may almost say completion, of the new Reading Room. I have also the pleasure of submitting to the Meeting a statement of the sums expended on the Building, to this statement I have added the amount subscribed from the first Establishment of the Institution, by which it appears that we received from the Madras and Bombay Officers Rs. 2,980, and that Rs. 3,992 have since been received, exclusive of the Monthly Subscriptions.

While adverting to this subject, I beg to call your attention to the very liberal Donation of Major General Sir David Ochterlony. I beg to suggest the propriety of our entering on the Records of the Library our sense of the Major General's kindness and liberality.

The success of the Institution was always considered mainly, if not entirely, to depend on the securing a permanent and commodious Room for the reception of the Books. Having attained this very desirable object, I think we may anticipate the future prosperity of the Institution.

There is no one to whom the success of our exertions for the completion of the Room will give greater satisfaction than to Major General Sir John Malcolm, the Patron and Founder of the Institution.

To this highly distinguished Officer we are chiefly indebted for the first establishment of the Library, and the constant anxiety evinced by him for its success, to which he so largely and liberally contributed, will, I am satisfied, be gratefully remembered and warmly acknowledged by every Officer of the Indian Army.

Conceiving we shall best evince our respect for the Founder, by acting up to his views regarding the Library, and having reason to know it was his most anxious wish to render it as extensively useful as possible, I beg to propose that such Officers as may not at present be Subscribers be permitted to become so, provided application be made for that purpose before the 1st proximo.

On the same principle, and with the view to secure the most zealous and united support to so useful an Establishment, I beg to propose, that as we have two Daily and three Weekly Papers, one of each be sent on the day after receipt to the houses of our married members.

I should but unnecessarily occupy your time, (which I fear I have already trespassed on too long,) were I to offer any observations on the great utility, under any circumstances, of an Institution like the present. But when we consider the situation of this Cantonment—the consequent difficulty of obtaining Books, and that without some establishment of the sort, many of us would be deprived of the entertainment and instruction which a select Library, however limited, is calculated to afford, it becomes in my opinion invaluable. Under this impression, I trust I shall be excused for venturing to express my earnest hope that the liberality and determination heretofore evinced by all the Sub-

scribers to support the Institution on the principles and in strict conformity with the terms upon which we received it, will be imitated by those who come after us; and in this event I am certain the Mhow Military Library will flourish a lasting Monument of the liberal and enlightened views of the Founder, and a splendid proof of the earnest desire of the Officers of the Indian Army to secure to themselves the means of instruction and improvement.

## Ingratitude Reproved.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

By the insertion of the following, in your valuable Paper, you will oblige one, not wholly insensible to the ability with which it is conducted.

It has appeared to me strongly indicative of the ingratitude of Court Favourites, that not one of the many, who have experienced the generous patronage of our much respected Governor, have produced a single article illustrative of the events which have occurred during his prosperous administration. The approaching return of his Lordship to England, affords an epoch, the most suitable for the detail of such circumstances, and an epitome of the various transactions, in which his Lordship has been occupied, since his arrival in this country, would be at once grateful to the community, and a tribute, due to the talents and enlightened policy of his Excellency.

I have long refrained from expressing my sentiments on this important subject, through a deference to the abilities and judgment of others; but their continued silence is calculated to throw a shade, the most injurious and unmerited. Should these observations be fortunate enough to attract the attention, and call forth the energies of one capable of discharging this arduous task, how flattering would the reflection be, that I had been the humble instrument of producing it. Never since our first settlement in India, have our affairs so prospered; an uninterrupted peace, an almost boundless territory, an ample revenue, a prosperous commerce, and the assurance of the continuation of these advantages, well entitle our respected Governor to the most flattering panegyric.

Conscious, as I am, of my inability to trace the various movements of his Lordship's policy, I am reluctantly compelled to refrain from an undertaking, the completion of which would constitute my greatest happiness and pride.

Should we contemplate the personal qualities of his Excellency, the assertion will not appear unwarranted, that none, subject to the extensive rule of Britain, will appear superior to him. We behold in the review of his life the characteristics of a refined Courtier, an enlightened Statesman, a devoted Friend, the philanthropy of whose disposition includes all mankind, the polish of whose manners captivates every observer.

Sept. 1822.

A CONSTANT READER.

## CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, SEPTEMBER 23, 1822.

	BUY.	SELL.
Remittable Loans, .....	Rs. 19 12	19 4
Unremittable ditto, .....	12 0	11 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for }		
12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821, .. }	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822, ..	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April, .....	23 8	22 8
Bank Shares, .....	4550 0	4450 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100, .....	205 12	205 4
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount .....		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, .....		4 per cent.

## HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning, .....	10	24
Evening, .....	10	52

**Pensioners of Government.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The writer who signs himself "A POOR STUMP," in your Paper of the 2d instant, is desirous of addressing a representation to the illustrious Ruler of India, to define the amount which will disqualify a Public Servant from the Provision of the Pension established in October 1819.

Though the Government has not limited the extent of property, which shall render the claim of a Public Servant adverse to Pensionary support; yet it is generally understood, well known, and acted upon as a rule, (I affirm it from observation) that whenever he is possessed of Property or Cash, the Interest of which, calculated at 6 per cent, realizes a sum of money, equivalent to the Pension to which he would be entitled, then his claim is rejected as not allowable. If an Individual be possessed of property, or money, the interest of which yields him only half the amount of the Pension, to which he would be entitled, then that half is deducted therefrom. The calculation is thus made; that proportion of Interest which his money brings him, a deduction of the same amount is made from his Pension accordingly, that is, with reference to the amount of salary, he may have been in the receipt of, calculated for three years.

On perusing the Regulations of Government, they appear to extend with reluctance a provision to their old servants, especially to their families. The 1st paragraph of the Regulations alluded to, may be quoted as an example: "No Pension will be hereafter granted to the family; or any member of the family of a deceased Public Servant whether European or Native, unless such servant shall have been killed in the execution of his duty, or shall have died of wounds, and accidents, obviously sustained in the zealous discharge of his public functions."

Now, it is evident, by the preceding quotation, that no relief is likely to be ever extended in future, to the family of a deceased Public Servant; though I am sure, if he himself were denied the Pension, and that Pension extended to his family, it would be hailed by the *major part* of the uncovenanted servants as being more satisfactory, and esteemed by them as a greater boon than the present Pension Regulations. Besides, how can it be possible, that an Assistant or Clerk, is likely to die by wounds or accidents in the performance of his public duty? Hard labor may occasion his death; or should he accompany an Expedition, and be unluckily engaged in action, then under the circumstances stated a Pension might be awarded. But the chance of his not being killed in action is by far greater than otherwise.

The succeeding part of the Regulation in question, from which the above paragraph is taken, goes on to fix the period which shall entitle a Public Servant to Pensionary support, which is, he who will have served 15 years and upwards to a third, and 22 years and upwards to a half. But in applying for a Pension after the period of servitude abovementioned, the applicant is directed to give in an estimated amount or value of his property, or the means of support which he and his family may possess; and finally an Oath is to be made as to the truth of the statement contained in the petition or application for a Pension.

The greatest hardship being felt by an individual applying for a Pension is, when he has a house, or a few thousand rupees (I mean 3, 4, or 5) the interest which he would derive from that, and the Pension would enable him to live more comfortably, and his life, in old age, glide away more smoothly; but this forms an insurmountable obstacle in his way. I am not however to be understood as advocating the cause of the wealthy having a Pension, but those only, who, with their Pension and the interest of their money, may be considered as being in easy circumstances—neither overflowing in wealth nor wretchedly poor.

I see no prospects of our condition being meliorated by the proposal of the POOR STUMP, except by a revision of the Regulations, and I would call his attention to those published in Ceylon as better adapted for our purpose. By adopting that Plan, the Government would be freed from the burthen of granting us a Pension. Our own Contributions (deducted from our Pay) will

be paid towards making a Fund, as well for our own as our Widows' and Orphans' support. This appears to me to be the only measure which can virtually improve the Pension system. No one, I am certain, could have any reasonable objection to the adoption of a Regulation from which all would derive much benefit.

The Plan suggested, requires only to be brought under the notice of his Lordship, who, it can scarcely be doubted, will issue orders for revising the Regulations.

And remain, your obedient Servant,

August 5, 1822.

CALAMUS.

**Vulgar Error Exposed.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

On reading Dr. John Davy's account of Ceylon the other day, I was struck with a short passage in which he gives his opinion as a man of science very decidedly against the rage for improving the climate by cutting down all the trees, which Lord Valentia (that eminent wit among Lords) had set a-going at Galle. This passion is pretty common in India as well as Ceylon. Whenever a station becomes unhealthy, and no cause is very apparent, such as very hot or very wet weather, it is sure to occur to some body for that it *must be owing* to there being too many trees. If this notion should meet the scientific ideas of the Commandant, and be likewise supported by some Medical authority at the place, it is ten to one but orders are immediately issued to "make the place more healthy" without loss of time. The *Dendrophobia* is often so generally diffused, that every officer at the station who has any regard for his own safety or any pretensions to humanity, joins with zeal in *extirpating* all the shade and shelter in the cantonment. Woe to the poor Hamadryads! sometimes a *truly radical* reform takes place; but even when this root and branch work is not resorted to, the babool and Parkinsonia hedges round the gardens are cut down to the stumps; and the peepul, tamarind and mango trees, which had afforded shade to the servants' huts and shelter from the mid day heat, are hacked and hewn as if they had furnished forage to all the elephants of a camp. The bare masts alone are left standing. If the disease which had prevailed abates soon after this operation has taken place, the performers boast of their prudent sagacity. If it continues, notwithstanding their best exertions to raise the temperature a few degrees, they lament the uncommon virulence of the disorder!

It will be a sufficient security against these vigorous measures, when it is known that they are founded on erroneous notions. On this point Dr. Davy's opinion is highly valuable, and cannot be too publicly known. Any Assistant Surgeon who gives a *Futura* for the mutilation of trees and hedges ought first to refute it.

It is, in speaking of the climate at Columbo and the South West Coast of Ceylon, that the passage occurs. (p. 74.)

"Respecting the good effect of the wind from the sea, there can be no doubt; and, almost as little can be entertained respecting the ameliorating effect of cultivation, and the benefit derived from the shade of cultivated trees. Unfortunate would it be for the island, were the notions of a noble traveller on this subject correct, or were his suggestions, founded on these notions, carried into execution, who, supposing cocoa-nut trees to be injurious to the air, has recommended the destruction of those fine groves in the neighbourhood of Galle, with the idea of improving the wholesomeness of a place already remarkably wholesome. It was from notions similar to this, not long after we had possession of Trincomalle, that the majority of the cocoa-nut trees at that place were cut down, to the great detriment of the inhabitants, and to the deterioration rather than the improvement of the air. It is well established, and ought never to be forgotten, that it is not shade that is prejudicial in a hot climate; that it is not vigorous, healthy vegetation that is noxious; but the accumulation of dead vegetable matter and its putrefaction; and, that whilst every means are taken to prevent the latter, too much encouragement cannot be given to promote the former."

Cawnpore, Sept. 10, 1822.

S. L.

Note.—Dr. John Davy is a brother of Sir Humphrey Davy, and himself a man of considerable celebrity for his acquirements in chemistry and natural philosophy. He served on the Medical Staff of Ceylon, from 1816 to 1820, and has since published an account of his travels in that Island.—ED.



# Judicial Duties.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I am induced to intrude my humble efforts upon your pages; first, because I am confident, from the liberal tenor of your principles, that you will not reject any production, however deficient in merit, should it have the least tendency towards the public weal; and next, that from the wide circulation which your JOURNAL has most justly obtained, the following observations will meet with some attention from those who are better able to accomplish their intent and enlarge upon the hints herein offered to their notice.

It is daily remarked that the delay and the procrastination of our Mofussil Courts has tended much to disappoint and disgust the Sutors, and to promote any thing rather than the ends proposed by their institution; and whatever may be said as to the chicanery of the Native Pleaders and Agents, by which that delay is encouraged, it will not be denied by those at all acquainted with the subject, that much may be remedied by the zeal and vigilance of the European Authorities of those Courts. From a consciousness of that feeling, the higher departments of our Judicial Establishment have endeavoured, as far as in them lay, to throw every obstacle, and check, in the way of procrastination and indolence; and that such barriers are no more than strictly necessary, I venture to think the Records of the Sudder Adawlut will confirm. But even those precautions, as I fear will also be perceived by a reference to the same quarter, have become entirely nugatory. A Judge or Register, upon joining his station, is required to decide so many causes, 10 I believe, per month, or in default thereof produce some reason for the deficiency in the number to the Superior Court; but these excuses, however slight, are received as a matter of course, and the same thing goes on from month to month. Now it appears to me that an excuse being allowed, as it generally is where it is self-evident that the excuse is nominal, is any thing but an encouragement to industry and attention to the duties of office.

What I would wish to observe is, that minimum enactments will never answer the ends proposed: the remedy I should propose would be a plan that should cause a spirit of emulation between the Senior and Junior Departments of the Service: Our Honorable Employers, with equal liberality and generosity, encourage a youth on his outset, by telling him, if you will employ your talents to advantage and make yourself early acquainted with the language and customs of the people among whom you are to exercise authority, we will not only immediately reward you, but your attainments shall be the passport to early employment. Well, the youth fags hard, passes a good examination, and, as far as regards his rank in the Service, is appointed to a lucrative situation, after which, I fear, too generally, he considers his labour at an end, and that he has thenceforward only to look for Promotion, to the gradation of rank, or the good fortune (not often possessed) of private interest.

But is encouragement, Sir, to attend the Civilian only on his out-set in life? Do not the welfare of the people among whom he is sent, as well as the interests of his Employers demand that his emulation should continue to be excited? Is the veteran idler to meet with success and promotion, because he has weathered out some twenty or thirty years in inactivity, whilst his younger neighbour has by strict attention to his duty consumed his health and constitution, upon a fifth of his salary? That this is a system neither equitable nor conducive to the interests of those who ought to be benefitted, I am sure you will allow. In fine, I would recommend, that a monthly List or Report be forwarded by the Superior Court to Government, stating what duties the Judicial Officers had respectively performed, with the remarks of the Superior Court, as to the sufficiency or otherwise of those duties; with an understanding, that those who should at certain periods, say annually, have shown the most assiduity and competency for the discharge of their duties, should be considered as having the first claims to Promotion.

I think I may venture to say, that such an arrangement would do more to clear away the Judicial Arrears, than all the minimum or cautionary Regulations which could be enacted.

I remain, Sir, Your's,

PHILEMON.

# Musical Performer.

To the Editor of the Journal

SIR,

It is with great pleasure I notice the Town-Hall is shortly to be opened with a series of Concerts under the direction of managers selected at a late Meeting. I beg leave to bring to their notice that a Professional Gentleman of great celebrity from Madras is at present here, who would be a great acquisition to the Concert, in playing on the Piano. He is gifted with extraordinary powers of execution, and such rapidity and sweetness that it has enraptured every one who has heard him play. Whilst at Madras, he had been engaged, I hear, at all the Concerts; but finding by the Public Papers that at this famous City of Palaces, Music was patronized to a greater degree than elsewhere, it induced him to take a trip to Calcutta.

By giving this a corner in your JOURNAL, you may do the Gentleman himself some good, as well as oblige the Musical Committee and the Public at large.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

AN AMATEUR.

# Cholera.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Your Correspondent, Doctor McCOWAN, has given two instances of European Patients of his having been recently afflicted with Spasmodic Cholera; he has humanely recommended the use of mustard to the Natives, and to Europeans, a remedy to be at hand, in case of sudden or expected Cholera. I lament, Sir, that the Doctor had not at the same time described the remedy or the ingredients of the draught usually given by him in such cases.

After the very heavy rains we have had during the last and present month, with the succeeding sultry heat, (the thermometers average at 87°), the ravages of Cholera was calculated, or according to former seasons of less rain and heat, to be more serious and extensive in the present: Thank God, Sir, those gloomy calculations have proved to be erroneous; the inhabitants of Calcutta are less afflicted with Cholera this season than any other within the last seven years.

The general good health now enjoyed, after such a season, contrary to expectation and experience of former years, naturally leads us to enquire into the cause. Can it be attributed to the more general use of rain than river water? The Natives have been furnished by Providence with wholesome water as a beverage, and in abundance for bathing, near to their dwellings; Have families in anticipation provided themselves with remedies which have been previously administered with success? or can it be believed, that the panacea of Monsieur Solanger, entitled Plague Preventative and Anti-Cholera, has had any share in opposing this dreadful disorder? Sir, I am of a different opinion; although it has had a rapid sale in Calcutta, there has not been time sufficient to try its efficacy; although in the envelope it is stated, that it was used by the Philosophic VOLNEY in his Travels, and that it had put a complete stop to the desolating epidemic in Barcelona. I must recommend caution in the use of any powerfully active medicine; I have purchased a bottle with a view to analyze its contents, and have not succeeded; I therefore recommend the amylization of this Medicine to any of your Chemical Correspondents, as a research well worthy of their attention; should it eventually prove beneficial to India, the publication of its component parts will merit the thanks of millions and

Your humble Servant,

C. Y—;

**Lines.***On the character of Dalgetty in the Legend of Montrose.*

Blest be the hour that gave Dalgetty birth,  
Which sees the reading world convuls'd with mirth  
As once of yore within the realms above,  
Minerva issued from the head of Jove  
So grac'd with wit, and clad in mailed coat  
Sir Dugald issued from the scone of Scott!  
Bold as the goddess in the battle-field,  
And in the field of wit, the goddess' self must yield,  
Before his attic humour's ever seen  
Whole routed hosts of devils blue, and spleen,  
Where'er th' unconquerable knight appears  
Victorious laughter chases sorrow's tears;  
Ye joyous scenes away—a prison cell  
For loudest laughter bears away the bell;  
Cervantes drew in tints for ever bright  
The wide world's laughing stock "The Ruesful Knight;"  
And Shakespeare for a grinning world has drawn  
Great East-cheaps' knight, inimitable John;  
Against these two the Nits to enter none  
Have dar'd, till Dugald threw his gauntlet down,  
He on Gustavus mounted seems to view  
A champion worthy of the other two.

*Lines written after a long residence in, and a strong but ineffectual struggle against the evils of an Indian exile.*

Think not, detested land, my love  
To Caledonia's mountains lost,  
Thy blasted plains can ever move,  
No, this at least I still can boast.—  
Think not that I shall be content  
Upon thy beauties back to smile,  
Or in the vile Zenana pent  
The slowly stealing hours beguile.  
Shall these that vacant bosom claim  
Which once my Mary did inspire  
Or light with an unhallow'd flame  
The altar rais'd to chaste desire?  
Think not that I shall join the grouse  
Of Loungers met to kill thy day,  
Th' indignant muse will never stoop  
To join the hookah's stupid lay—

*Monghyr.**DRPUSTEL.***Marriages.**

At Meerut, on the 17th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. FISHER, Lieutenant DAVID THOMPSON, 1st Battalion 25th Regiment, to Miss SOPHIA MACMAHON, Sister to Captain MACMAHON, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment.

At Bombay, on the 29th of July, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend D. YOUNG, Mr. Conductor PATRICK FURLONG, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, to Mrs. ANN JOHNSTON.

**Deaths.**

On the 23d instant, Mrs. MARY PATON, the Lady of Colonel PATON, Commissary General, aged 45 years.

At Garden Reach, on the 22d instant, Mrs. MARY ANN WILTSHIRE, the Lady of Mr. T. R. WILTSHIRE, aged 21 years and 10 months.

In Fort William, on the 22d instant, Mr. MAURICE OWEN, Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 87th Regiment.

On the 21st instant, CHARLES PALMER, the infant Son and only child of Mr. WILLIAM DAVIS, of the Calcutta Custom House, aged 1 year and 5 days.

Near Kilsengunge, on the 11th instant, Major BARRE LATTER, aged 45 years.

At Allipore, on the 18th instant, the infant Daughter of M. C. RADCLIFFE, Esq. aged 4 days.

At Mocha, on the 3d ultimo, MARY LOUISE, the infant Daughter of Captain G. HUTCHINSON, Resident, aged 16 months and 2 days.

At Bombay, on the 18th ultimo, the infant Son of Mr. J. F. DE JESUS, aged 27 days.

**Friend of India.****THE BURNING OF WIDOWS.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

As the FRIEND OF INDIA is one of the most zealous abolitionists of the inhuman practice of burning widows alive, I lose no time informing him that the remedy which he proposes, the arraignment of the assistant for wilful MURDER in the Supreme Court, is impracticable, the Supreme Court having no jurisdiction over natives, beyond the Mahratta Ditch. He says,

"It has been improperly imagined that some strong measure on the part of Government, is necessary in order to put an end to this horrid practice. Nothing of the kind is necessary, nothing whatever beyond permitting the law to take its course against murderers who within twenty miles of the metropolis cause the earth to drink more innocent blood year by year, than is shed by all the murderers and bands of robbers, through the British empire in India."

This is one of the most extraordinary mistakes I ever met with, in a matter at once so obvious and so important. These immolations which the Supreme Court cannot punish, are regulated and sanctioned by Government; and yet the FRIEND OF INDIA says, that no "NO STRONG MEASURE ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT THEM!"

I am sure the FRIEND OF INDIA will be impatient to confess his error, and recover the way he has lost by the unfortunate misdirection of his efforts.

MARITUS.

**Pluviometer.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

In compliance with the request of your Correspondent A. B. I annex a Register of the Pluviometer kept at this Station.

Meerut, Sept. 1822.

X

*Register of the quantity of Rain fallen at Meerut, since June 1822.*

Months.	Inches.	Ferths.	Remarks.
June 12	0	.07	Rain commenced last night 3 past nine.
26	1	.09	
28	0	.24	
29	5	.8	
July 2	2	.63	Rain commenced about 8 A. M. and left off at 10 A. M.
22	4	.05	Absent since 3d, found this quantity on my return.
26	1	.61	
Aug. 2	2	.7	
7	3	.25	
13	1	.75	
16	0	.31	
17	0	.2	
22	0	.68	
24	0	.57	
26	1	.5	
Sept. 2	0	.96	
4	0	.3	
Total	28	.5	N. B. The Pluviometer was about five feet above the ground, in an exposed situation.

**Nautical Notices.**

Madras, Sept. 5, 1822.—The Ship DAPHNE, Captain Chatfield, from England the 13th of May, arrived in the Roads last evening. As also the AGINCOURT, Captain Mahon, from the Downs the 11th of April, last from Johanna.

Passengers by the DAPHNE.—Mrs. Pulham, Mrs. Paulin, Mrs. Edwards and 3 Children, Miss Godvell, Mr. Pulham, Mr. Paulin, Mr. Edwards, Captain Preston, Native Infantry, Lieutenant Lawless, of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, Mr. M. Grath, Assistant Surgeon, and Mr. Adams, Cadet.

His Majesty's Ship LIFFEY, bearing the broad Pendant of Commodore Grant, C. B. arrived in the Roads this morning from Trincomallee. The LIFFEY anchored under the customary Salutes.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—317—

## Description of the Taje at Agra.

(For the Calcutta Journal.)

Having passed through a large square court, some hundred yards in extent, you enter a magnificent gate of red stone by a room above forty feet square, whence, descending into a delightful garden of great extent, the splendid edifice, called "The Taje Mahal," bursts upon the view, at the extremity of a long avenue of luxuriant trees. The whole of this rich edifice is of white marble, rising from a noble base of the same materials, above a hundred yards square; this base or terrace is elevated more than twenty feet above the level of the garden, a circumstance that gives the building a full and fine relief, and greatly contributes to the grandeur of its appearance. From each angle of this extensive terrace, rises a beautiful white marble minaret of four stories, each having a neat balcony, and ending in a fine pavilion, crowned by a dome, whose height from the garden is about one hundred and fifty feet, that of the grand dome of the Taje is two hundred feet; in the four great faces of this edifice, a magnificent arch rises to the height of sixty-five feet, above which the wall is raised considerably, to hide the shaft of the dome; in the four less sides, formed by cutting off the angles of the square, a double range of arches rises to the top, but here instead of rising the well, whose uniformity would thus destroy its beauty, a small pavilion, crowned by a dome, is raised at each great angle of the building, and rising to the spring of the great dome, fills up the hollow bosom of the shaft, and thus produces the desired effect. The advantage of raising the shaft so high, appears to be the surprising light appearance it gives to the whole building, which is more apparent the further you recede from it, and particularly when contrasted with the buildings on either side, whose domes not possessing this advantage, seem in close adhesion to the building from their very spring. These buildings consist of two large edifices of equal dimensions, the one a Mosque, the other a "Jumaut Khau," or place of assembly before and after prayer; each building is supported in front by a grand arcade, of which the central arch is near sixty feet high, they are open on three sides, the Mosques as usual being closed on the Mecca side, which they always face at prayer. The whole building covers an extent of ground near seventy yards in length and thirty in breadth, and rises to the height of eighty feet, all of red stone, crowned by three domes of white marble; they are at the distance of a hundred yards on either side, and are erected on a base nearly twenty feet lower than the Taje. This seems a judicious measure, for if equally raised with the marble terrace, they must, by being in too full relief, considerably injure the apparent grandeur of the principal building. Considered as single pieces of architecture, were they duly raised on more elevated bases, their grandeur would be infinitely striking from the great extent of building that fills the eye. An octagon building of three stories rises at each angle of the garden, affording to visitors excellent accommodation.

The garden is in a happy style, with broad stone walks, gay parterres, numerous fountains, and a charming white marble reservoir in the centre, which is constantly kept full. The outside of the Taje is highly ornamented with Arabic inscriptions, in large black marble letters round the doors and arches, and with flowers composed of various coloured stones inserted in the white marble ground of the building; the numerous shades of these rich flowers are so elegantly blended, that the strictest eye of scrutiny cannot possibly discover the points of union in any part, yet it is asserted, that with the aid of a microscope, seventy different pieces have clearly been distinguished in one small flower within the Taje. The plan appears to be a central octagon room about sixty feet diameter, having a suite of rooms all round, to the number of eight, only one of which has a direct communication with the central apartment, the doors of the others being filled up with open lattice marble work; these doors rise in an elliptic arch to the height of 18 feet, above which are eight large elliptic windows with the intervention of a cornice, and an Arabic inscription in black marble characters, that surrounds the room; around each door there is also a beautiful

inscription descending to the floor. The tombs of Shaw Jehan and his consort Mumtaz Jemana stand in the middle of the room, surrounded by a marble railing near nine feet high, of exquisite beauty. To say that these tombs are of the most lovely white marble, is but slight praise, where marble, and that of the finest kind, is the most vulgar article of which they are composed; to give an adequate idea of this Paragon of beauty is beyond my limited powers, whether we regard the beauty of the various inscriptions, the delicacy of the luxuriant bouquets of flowers rising in bold relief from the white marble vases that adorn the walls, or contemplate the rich glow, the glare of brilliancy, the happy effect exhibited by the fine gems that enter into the composition of the beautiful flowers and other ornaments that decorate the tombs, the fine marble, &c. &c., we are equally left in astonishment at the dignity that planned, and the merit that executed so wonderful a task; the extreme delicacy of the Arabic inscriptions on the tombs, the radiated circles, and rich wreaths of flowers, composed of the most beautiful agate, onyx, cornelian, various coloured jasper, and lapis lazuli, that shine in rich profusion over the lovely surface of those delightful monuments of regal splendour, no pen can describe, no mind conceive. These tombs are properly cenotaphs, the bodies being correspondently interred in a subterranean apartment, and inclosed in monuments of the whitest marble I ever saw; the evening sun entering only by the door way, displays as you descend, their excessive beauty to the greatest advantage; the tombs are richly decorated, the glory or radiated circle of gems on the tombs of Shaw Jehan, and the Arabic inscription on the other are delicate beyond the conception of the most ardent imagination.

## Indian Prize Money.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I shall be obliged by your inserting the following statement:—

In the month of December 1816, a Battalion was ordered from Cuttack, for the express purpose of preventing the entrance of Pindarries into the Khoordah district. This Battalion was out all the month of January, and part of February 1817, for the same purpose; marching on different points the greater part of that time; halting in the first instance for a few days at Jager-nauth, from thence penetrating the jungles to Khoordah-ghur, where another halt took place, and from that marching through the same intricate country to the Bermool-Pass towards Sambulpore, where the Corps again halted. It then appearing that the Banditti had left that part of the country, the Battalion was recalled to Cuttack.

The Insurrection which took place in those districts, (when this Battalion with other Troops was again employed for about two years) did not break out till the latter end of March 1817: the former move was therefore solely to prevent an irruption of the Pindarries, which was not only then but long afterwards looked upon as a probable event; for during the very height of the Insurrection a post was occupied in the latter end of 1817 by a considerable force at a place called Bolghur, in order to keep a watchful eye on any body of Pindarries that might attempt to enter the Khoordah district from any of the S. W. points, with the view of penetrating to Cuttack itself; this post was, as above stated, occupied in the latter end of 1817, and continued so for a long period; such movement may reasonably be considered as a co-operating one with the various bodies of troops that took the field for the destruction of those lawless hordes which (from the judgment of the noble Head of our Forces) so happily succeeded in their object.

Now, if the Bengal Grand Army is considered entitled to share in the Prize Money of the War (of which I presume there is no doubt), should not the Cuttack Force also be allowed an equal claim, although not actually engaged with the Mahrattas (as that I believe occurred also to other divisions)?

Any of your Correspondents who may be able to answer this question, will confer a favor by so doing.

August 1822.

F.

## Selections.

**Mercantile Speculation.**—It is astonishing what a grand grasp mercantile speculation occasionally takes in this splendid city of places. Nothing is below or beyond the reach of an adventurous mind, be it salt, or opium, or copper, or cotton, or indigo,—nerves are found strong enough to risk a loss, or sagacious enough to calculate a profit upon it. Even the lottery has not escaped this speculative spirit, which throws a venture not only upon the scheme in gross, but ramifies into little ventures arising out of that. Thus while the capitalist buys up the whole, the small purchaser ventures his all for a hundred tickets or more, out of which he forms a little lottery,—so that we have lottery arising out of lottery, and speculation out of speculation. The Twenty-eighth Calcutta Lottery, consisting of 5,500 Tickets, was put up to public sale last Saturday, at the Town Hall, and knocked down to Messrs. BLANEY and Co. for Rs. 6,11,400, equal to a premium of 61,400 Rupees. The scheme of the Lottery appears to us to be one of the best ever known in Calcutta. The price of each ticket is only one hundred and sixteen Rupees.

**Prince Futeh Oolla Khan.**—In our former notice of His Highness Prince FUTEH OOLLA KHAN, we, under an erroneous impression, gave him the title of Persian Ambassador—whereas it now appears that he has come to India as a Visitor only; but conjoined with the illustriousness of his rank, he has another claim to distinction, as being the bearer of a complimentary and introductory letter from the PRINCE ROYAL of Persia to the GOVERNOR GENERAL. Without pausing here to speculate upon any other motives, the Prince FUTEH OOLLA KHAN might have had for coming to Bengal, besides the ostensible one of travelling for amusement, we refer our readers to a letter from an esteemed Correspondent, which gives an interesting account of the noble family from which he is sprung.

On Saturday evening, His Excellency the MARQUISS of HASTINGS paid a visit to the Prince FUTEH OOLLA KHAN. His Lordship left Government House at 5 o'clock in his state carriage, dressed in the uniform of a British General, and wearing the Insignia of the Garter and Bath. His Lordship, who, we are happy to say, seemed in excellent health and spirits, was accompanied by the Officers of his household in their richly embroidered dresses; and the postillions of his Lordship's carriage were dressed in state jackets. A second carriage contained the rest of his Lordship's suite in their dresses of ceremony; and His Excellency was escorted by a squadron of the Body Guard, commanded by Captain Sneyd. The cavalcade, which proceeded at a brisk rate, and had a very imposing effect, soon reached His Highness the Prince's residence in Royd-street. His Lordship ascended the grand stair-case, at the top of which he was received by the Prince. A number of Persians of distinction stood in the antichamber, who made a profound obeisance as His Highness led His Excellency the Marquess to a chair on his right hand. His Highness the Prince, through the medium of an Interpreter, entered into conversation with His Lordship, expressing his sense of the great honor of such a distinguished visit. Upon this His Lordship, in a most affable manner, replied in general terms, that his visit was one of cordiality. After the gentlemen of His Lordship's suite were seated, His Highness saluted them gracefully, and with great courtesy of demeanour, bid them a hearty welcome in the Persian language, and politely expressed his fears that they had been much inconvenienced by coming to see him. He then resumed the conversation with his Lordship, and both seemed in very good spirits; His Highness especially evincing by his words and manner how very much he was pleased with His Excellency's attention to him. The refreshments consisted of dried fruits and coffee,—the former remaining on a contiguous table, while the latter was handed round. His Highness apologised to the English gentlemen for not presenting it with his own hand, as they had not been particularly introduced to each other. The servants who passed round the coffee, were clothed in shawl dresses, and wore richly embossed daggers, with curious handles and sheaths formed of Sheraz enamel. After remaining about five and twenty minutes, His Lordship rose to depart. The Prince rose up also, and said he would accompany His Excellency down stairs; this, however, His Lordship good-humouredly declined; and His Excellency's departure was announced by a flourish of trumpets.—*India Gazette.*

**Scotch Church.**—St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, after being closed, with few exceptions, for several years, owing to the indisposition of its Ministers, was yesterday re-opened and Divine Service performed by the Reverend Dr. Bryco, who has a few days ago returned from Europe, we are happy to understand, in excellent health. A respectable audience, apparently chiefly from the northern part of the Kingdom, graced this elegant edifice on this solemn occasion; and it must have been gratifying to them to meet their esteemed Pastor after so long an interval, and join in the simple and impressive worship of the Presbyterian Church, intimately associated as it necessarily is in the minds of many, with the scenes of other years, when they sung the "Songs of Zion" on the banks of other streams than the Ganges. The service commenced with the Hundredth Psalm, than which the

Psalmody does not perhaps present a finer strain of piety, and when bending with the sublime tones of the Organ, it is difficult to conceive any thing more conducive to feeling of devotion. The Sermon was from ECCLESIASTES c. viii. v. 11. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil;" and the Preacher proceeded to inculcate on his hearers, the certainty of punishment ultimately reaching the wicked, the grand basis of Morality, by a number of strong and convincing arguments. But as it is not our wish to extend this notice to greater length, we shall conclude by simply expressing a hope that in the dispensations of Providence, the scattered remnant of the Presbyterian Flock in Calcutta, may not be left again to stray without a Shepherd.—*Hurkaru.*

## Family of the Persian Prince.

To the Editor of the India Gazette.

SIR,

As some particulars of the family of His Highness Futeh Oollah Khan, lately arrived here from Persia, may be interesting to some of your readers, and as the circumstances may not be generally known, I have taken the liberty of sending a hasty sketch from "Waring's Tour to Sheraz."

Though Mr. Waring's History of the Zund dynasty is written with great ease, and in a pleasant natural style, it is somewhat deficient in clearness and perspicuity. I trust, however, the following account from it may prove acceptable:—

On the death of Ulee Moorad Khan, in A. D. 1784, Jafir Khan (the grandfather of Futeh Oollah) ascended the throne of Persia, and was assassinated in 1788 by the machinations of Syud Moorad Khan who was proclaimed King, and letters were written in his name to the different Chieftains under the Government of Sheraz. Upon receiving this intelligence, Looft Ulee Khan (the father of our royal visitor) was deserted by the whole of his army, and was happy with five attendants to accomplish his escape to Bushire. He here meets with protection and hospitality from Sheikh Nasir, who in the course of three months assembled a force with the view of besieging Sheraz, upon which Syud Moorad Khan sent a force against him, and penetrated to Dalicee, near which place Looft Ulee Khan was encamped, when a conspiracy broke out in the enemy's camp which put the brother of Syud Moorad Khan into the power of Looft Ulee Khan, who put him to death. Syud Moorad Khan however effected his escape, and sheltered himself from immediate danger in the citadel.

It would be impossible to relate in the small compass of a newspaper the wonderful reverses of fortune, and the many deeds of valour of this intrepid warrior, whom no misfortune could depress.

In 1790, Looft Ulee Khan left Sheraz and determined upon attacking Kirman. He left the nominal government of Fars in the hands of his younger brother, a youth of tender age and no experience; but committed the civil administration of affairs to Hajee Ibrahim, and the defence of the fort, and the adjacent country to Burkhodar Khan.

Looft Ulee Khan was shortly afterwards most treacherously deserted by Hajee Ibrahim, who was indebted to the family of the Zunds for the distinction and credit he possessed. The causes of this ingratitude and treason do not appear to be well ascertained.

The Persian historian, from whom Mr. Waring occasionally extracts, says, that "Burkhodar Khan, being a relation of Looft Ulee Khan, and much esteemed by him expected that Hajee Ibrahim should pay him the attention which was due to a superior. The dignity of his situation or the pride of Hajee Ibrahim would not allow him to make this unmeaning sacrifice. Mutual neglect excited mutual ill will; the transition from ill will to open and avowed enmity was easy and unobservable; and the absurd folly of two men affected the ruin, and almost utter extinction of a family, which had swayed the sceptre of Persia for more than half a century." Burkhodar Khan contrived to insinuate into the King's mind some suspicion of Hajee Ibrahim's fidelity, who finding himself regarded with distrust by Looft Ulee Khan, was determined to anticipate the machinations of his enemies, and shortly after broke out into open rebellion, and advanced with a force, part of which he detached to occupy the passes between Maen and Geery, and encamped in the latter place. His attendants had flattered him with the hope that Looft Ulee Khan would fly the instant he heard of his approach, but in the words of Mr. Waring, "They mistook the character of Looft Ulee Khan, whose ardent spirit courted either dominion or death. His perseverance was unconquerable, and his resolution might be called desperate. He became familiar with hardship, and sought danger that he might find glory." In this instance he is again deserted, but finds an asylum with Meer Hussein Khan. He now commences a journey into Candaria, and having received letters from two of his adherents, who informed him that they had collected a force, he lost not a moment in joining those friends, whose affection for him predominated over the malice of his fortune. He



was joined on the road by a body of Afghans, and proceeded with Mohmmud Khan to Bum, where he was received by Juhun Geer Khan. With their joint forces he marched against Kimann, and after a considerable resistance, carried the place by assault. The Governor with the principal Officers effected their escape.

"Lootf Ulee Khan commanded coins to be struck, and prayers to be read in his name: *his foretens smiled*," but it was the smile which is often the forerunner of death.

Aga Mohmmud, that persevering enemy to both himself and his father, marches to oppose him, and after some partial changes in Lootf Ulee Khan's favor, at length succeeds in conquering, and taking him prisoner. His attendants had informed him of the suspicious approach of Mihr Ulee Khan, who was accompanied by a body of armed men, but his presumptuous disposition made him treat their information with contempt. He was now surrounded and attempted to escape on horseback; his horse was wounded and fell, still not disheartened; he attacked his enemies, till he received two wounds on the head and arm.

He was sent immediately to Aga Mohmmud, who instantly ordered him to be blinded, but the tyrant still dreading him, soon afterwards gave orders for his murder. His remains were deposited in the mausoleum of one of the sons of Imaum.

My subject has carried me further than I originally intended, and my sketch is any thing but a short one, but I cannot close my letter without relating the character of this great man as given by Mr. Waring.

"The actions of Lootf Ulee Khan sufficiently declares his character. His bravery would not be equalled by the inflexible fortitude which he manifested at the most disastrous events, and at the most sudden and unexpected reverses of fortune. If victory made him presumptuous, defeat never made him despond; and whether deserted by his troops, or betrayed by his friends, he still evinced the same unconquerable spirit; he might not command success, but he was able to repel despair."

"Few men have contended with more ardour for glory; and were I to compare his character with any European monarch, I should prefer our English Richard's to Charles the Twelfth's. His military talents appear to have been very great, at least much superior to that of his antagonists. He may be accused of a want of prudence, but his history betrays no instance of it; and his measures appear to have been well calculated to remedy unavoidable misfortunes. He may have been supposed to have been deficient in the act of conciliation; but in a country where the dagger of the assassin is concealed under the garb of friendship, we must hesitate before we pronounce undisguised treachery to be the result of supposed acts of violence. The prosperity of Lootf Ulee Khan procured him many friends, who deserted him when his fortune declined; and in Persia even they want the hardihood to avow ingratitude. Lootf Ulee Khan was at the time of his murder, about twenty-five years of age, tall and handsome. He was a most accomplished horseman, and was esteemed unrivalled in the military exercises of Persia."

Lootf Ulee Khan was the last sovereign of the Zund dynasty, but his son Futeh Oollah Khan is related to the reigning family, by the marriage of His Highness's sister with the heir apparent to the Throne of Persia.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Calcutta, September 21, 1822.

K.

### Bombay Orders.

BOMBAY CASTLE, AUGUST 17, 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 8th December 1819.

"2d. Having had under our own consideration several instances in which donations have been granted to King's Regiments quitting India, we have resolved to instruct our several Governments to refrain from making any such grant hereafter.

"3d. It is, therefore, our positive order that you do not, upon any plea whatsoever, authorize the grant of a donation to any Regiment quitting your Presidency, but that, if any circumstances of a peculiar nature shall appear to recommend a Regiment so situated to pecuniary consideration, you will submit the circumstances of the case to our decision."

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Colonel Edwards of the 8th Regt. N. I. to the command of Candesh, vacated by the departure to Europe of Lieut. Colonel Cunningham.

By order of the Hon'ble Governor in Council,

J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

### Etymology of Tursa.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

The discussions that have taken place regarding the Persian word **TURSA**, having turned my attention particularly towards it, I have been surprised to find traces of it, or of some root from which it may be itself derived, running through many different languages.

**TURSA** (Christian) is supposed to be immediately derived from the Persian **TURSEEDJON** to "fear," and therefore must have originally meant "Fearer"; analogous to the English term "Quaker" (shaker or trembler) applied to the very respectable sect, now universally known by that name. Here I may observe how futile the charge is which the **BULL** and **BULLITES** have brought against the Editor of the Persian Paper, for using the term **TURSA** when speaking of Christians. As well might one of the Society of Friends complain of being called a "Quaker," well known to have been applied originally as a term of reproach, but now universally obtaining, and conveying no reproach whatever, nor even the slightest disrespect. How proud some people are of slight smattering of Persian, and a "few scraps of intelligence oozing out through official boxes;" and a collection of musty Loghats (or Lexicons) which they are too lazy to turn over, or too superficial to consult with advantage!

But to return to **TURSA** (or Quaker,) derived as already said from **TURSEEDJON**, which has a corresponding term of the same root in the **PURLEVI** or **Ancient Persian**; and also in the **Shunserit** (Traa). In the **Hindoostanee** we have **DUR** "fear" and **DUOR** "running"—the effect of fear;—analogous to the Greek **TARBOA** (terror) and **TAROS** (velox.) swift. The Latin **TERREO**, the English **DARE** (involving hardihood and danger) perhaps by corruption the word **DANGER** itself (if not from **Danaos** gerit,) are clearly of the same origin.

Moreover in **Hindoostanee** we have **DHURUM**, "Religion," or Holy Fear if not derived from the Arabic **TURM** "cloud" or **DUHR** "Fate," "danger" (which last is evidently of the same family, and very probably the root of **DHURUM**). The Persian has **DAR** "a gallows" and "**DARA**" a "Sovereign" which all will allow, are objects of fear! The Arabic has also **TUROOD**, shaking, trembling, and other cognate words. I have not time at present to extend my enquiries farther, therefore let this suffice—from

Your obedient Servant,

A **TURSA** BUT NO INFIDEL.

Allahabad.

### Native Papers.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SUNGBAD COWMOODY.

No. XXXIX.

**Attempt at Murder.**—Advice from Patna, mention that one Mongur Jola, resident in Mogulpoor, in the Zillah of Patna, on the night of the 24th of June last, retired as usual to sleep with his wife. Towards morning, he got up from her side, and taking a weapon in his hand, seated himself upon the breast of this unfortunate woman, who was still asleep. He then, proceeded to inflict several severe wounds upon her breast, neck, and left-hand, till the agony made her cry aloud for assistance. Her cries were heard fortunately by a neighbour, named Juggoo Bhisty, who speedily came to her assistance; and finding she was about to be murdered by her husband, he entered the apartment, snatched the weapon from his hand, bound him fast, and separated him from the object of his cruelty. He then by throwing some water on her face, brought her back to her senses; and when he perceived in her signs of returning life, he instantly went and complained to the **Durroogh** of the melancholy circumstance. The **Durroogh** proceeded to the house immediately and enquired of Mongur Jola and his wife, what could have given rise to so dreadful a scene as that before him, the husband replied, "I cannot, by any means, conceive what induced me to commit so rash an act, since I am well convinced that my wife has been without a single blemish all her days, and as we were in high good humour before we retired to sleep." The **Durroogh** then intimidated that he must have been intoxicated to perpetrate such a cruel deed; "No," rejoined Mongur Jola, "I do not even smoke tobacco." The **Durroogh** surprize at what he said, and transmitted him to the Judge of that district.

We hope, hereafter, to lay an account of the result, before the public.

**Murder.**—We are informed by a letter from Dacca, that a Patan, resident in Beroaw, a place in Dacca, of the name of Nebookhan, had been in the habit of making love to the wife of one of his neighbours, named Lohie. As the husband scarcely ever stirred out of the house, the gallant found it impossible to come to the object of his affections every day; and at last addressed himself to her to the following effect:

"your husband Lohie keeps himself too much at home, and indeed his presence deters me from enjoining your company: if you will but give your consent, I shall put an end to his existence; and when that fellow is no more, we shall live together whole days and nights free from all kind of anxiety!" In this the wretched woman instantly agreed, and accordingly on the evening of 14th Choitro, Nebookhan went to Lohie and asked his assistance to extricate one of his cows, which had been fastened in the slime, while grazing near a marsh called Bill Billa. Compassion towards the poor creature, prevailed in Lohie, and he came along with him to the aforesaid place, where Nebookhan falling back, drew out the sword he had concealed under his clothes, and from behind cut off his head at one blow; then hiding the body in the marsh, he went his way. But this murder had been noticed by a certain person in the vicinity, who now discovered it to the Durrogah, and he having convinced himself of the fact by a strict enquiry, seized the murderer, Nebookhan, and the widow of Lohie, and transmitted them to the Judge.

We hope, hereafter, to lay before the public, an account of the decision.

**Sacrilege and Detection of a Thief.**—On Saturday night the 2nd of Bhadro, in the house of Brindaban Sircar of Molonga, at Calcutta, a theft was committed by a person who must have been well acquainted with the concern of the house, but neither the master of the house nor any other person knew the precise time when it took place. The door-lock of the Thacoor Ghur had opened, and the image of the God and the goldenstring encompassing it, had been taken away, together with many utensils from the other apartments. At about ten o'clock on the next morning, when the priest having made all preparations for the Pooja, opened the curtain, he to his astonishment found the Thacoor with his golden Poeta was missing. Upon this he loudly exclaimed "O go boro baboo, kee surbonans, sorno pobest somet Thacoor nie; soones singhason kebul paree auch he manro," or "Alas! boro baboo, how very unhappy an event is this, the Thacoor with his golden poeta should be missing, while the singhason only is lying empty." At these words, the master of the family and all his female relations hastened to the Thacoor Ghur, striking their heads with the hand, and found the Thacoor actually was not there; hence it was inferred that it had been stolen.

Their grief on the present occasion was such, that they actually shed tears; and like a snake when it has lost its amethyst, they went about in search of the Thacoor. But unable to meet with success, they were much dejected; inasmuch that the master and mistress of the family, remained three days without food: notwithstanding all this, the Thacoor did not favour them with a victim.

On Monday the 12th of Bhadro, one Thacoor Doss Paramannick, in the neighbourhood, told some other person that he knew every thing respecting the theft committed at the house of Brindaban Mitre, and that he might trust him with the secret if he were not to disclose it to any body. "Well," says that other person, "do reveal the secret to me; I shall never reveal it to any one else, for it would be impossible to do that while I have so much regard for you, and more especially as the safety of us both depends upon the divulging of it." "Then" rejoins Thacoor Doss Paramannick. "As I am a poor man, I am indeed afraid of your future conduct; take heed that you do not, upon your spiritual teacher, divulge the secret with which I am going to trust you." After this he thus proceeded "I am indeed led to suspect Ram Dhon Moodee (in whose shop I lodge), from his having buried under ground near that part of his shop where he dresses his food. But beware and keep your word."

"Do you take me for a fool?" replies the other; "why should I divulge the secret, instead of keeping it to myself?" With this he took leave of Paramannick, and without any further delay, went and repeated what he had been just hearing at the Sircar's house. The Sircar with his family rejoicing in the hope of recovering the Thacoor, was ready to go and detect the thief, altho' he prudently concealed his wish from the reporter, whom he dismissed upon some pretence.

At about nine o'clock in the evening, Brindaban Sircar, attended by four or five other persons, went before Ram Dhon Moodee's shop and raised a clamour. The Thanadar now came to the place, and made himself acquainted with the particulars; and upon digging the place where the stolen articles were said to have been concealed, a plate was found and taken hold of. A Chowkedar immediately bound Ram Dhon Moodee and his nephew, Ram Chaud, and asked them how did they come by the plate; to this Ram Dhon replied that he knew nothing about it excepting that a servant of Brindaban Baboo's had a few days before left it in the shop. Immediately the servant was seized and brought thither, but he denied the charge, and added, admitting that he had left the plate with him, what reason had he the shopkeeper to bury it knee deep under ground. But the thanadar without paying any attention to what they said, forwarded Ram Dhon Moodee, his nephew, Ram Chaud, another one, Ram Joy Modee, Bhika the servant, and Thacoor Doss Paramannick, who had first discovered the secret to the Police jail.

The next day they were brought before the judge, when Bhika confessed that he had stolen the goods and lodged the plate with Ram Dhon Moodee. Being asked by the judge what he had done with the Thacoor and the golden Poeta, he requested a man might be allowed to accompany him, he would deliver it; but as to the Thacoor, he said, he had thrown it away that very night from the terrace of the house, so that there was no saying where it could be found, Thacoor Doss Paramannick and Ram Joy Moodee were set at liberty, the latter upon a scretty, Bhika attended by the Chowkedars came to Brindaban Sircar's house, and delivered them the golden Poeta, which was hidden in the wall. He is now in confinement in the Police Jail.

However Brindaban Sircar might have been pleased with the detection of the thief, he seems much afflicted for the loss of his tutelal god!

### Shipping Arrivals.

#### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Sept. 23	Moirs	British	W. Hornblow	Portsmouth	May 1

### Shipping Departures.

#### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Sept. 22	Isabella	British	J. Wallis	London

### Stations of Vessels in the River.

#### CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ERNAAD, (H. C. S.), outward-bound, remains,—ZELIE (F.) on her way to Town.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

### Administrations to Estates.

Mr. William Dring, late of Calcutta, deceased—Lieutenant Robert John Dring.

Bibes Sukeena, late of Calcutta, Widow, deceased—Bibes Auman, of Loopooker.

Captain James McHaig, of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—John Smith, Esq.

Captain Thomas Arbuthnot, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased—David Clark, Esq.

William Lance, Esq. late a Senior Merchant, on the Honorable Company's Civil Establishment, deceased—William Paton, Esq.

Captain Charles Court, Marine Surveyor, deceased—James Court, Esq.

Captain George Lindesay, late of the Corps of Engineers, on the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased—David Clark, Esq.

Major John Giles, late of His Majesty's 53d Regiment of Foot, deceased—James Charles Colebrooke Sutherland, Esq.

### Births.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Captain NEMAN, of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady of Captain JAMES HENDERSON DUNSTREVILLE, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 28th ultimo, Mrs. W. W. WILKINS, of a Son.

At Satara, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Captain H. ADAMS, of a Son.

At Bocage the Byculia, on the 15th ultimo, the Lady of Captain RUSSELL, H. C. Artillery, of a Daughter.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, .....	Sicca Rupees	205	0	205	0	per 100
Dubloons, .....		30	8	31	8	each
Joes, or Pexas, .....		17	8	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats, .....		4	4	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors, .....		8	4	8	8	each
Silver & Franc pieces, .....		190	4	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas, .....		3	6	3	7	each
Sovereigns, .....		9	8	10	0	
Bank of England Notes, .....		9	8	10	0	